The New-York Times.

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FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Arrival of the Entire Force in the Vicinity of Fortress Monroe.

Preparations to Move to its New Field of Operations.

SEVERAL DIVISIONS ALREADY EMBARKED.

Affairs at Williamsburgh and Yorktown.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Fortress Monroe, Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1862.

While passing through Williamsburgh, I paid a visit to the Union and Confederate hospitals. In the latter I found five persons wounded, all of whom have been confined there by their wounds since the battle of the 5th of May. Their names are as follows:

Thomas F. Parr, of Duck Spring, De Kalb County, Ala.—thigh.

Wm. B. Jeffress, Charlotte County, Va.—thigh.

Samuel J. Shepley, Pleasant Ridge, Miss.—knee.

Wm. A. Walker, Thompsonville, Rockingham County, N. C.—thigh.

All these patients are in the care of a careful hospital steward named H. F. Biemann, of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and are doing well. We give their names for the satisfaction of their friends, with whom they have had no communication since they were wounded.

In the Union Hospital there are only five patients with light cases of fever, who are doing well. It is in charge of Dr. F. Wagner. An impression prevailed that the Cavalry Company now occupying the town would be withdrawn. There can be no object in holding Williamsburgh, and even Yorktown may be abandoned after our troops shall have embarked.

The army is already out of reach of the enemy's guns on the Peninsula, and is already in process of embarkation for another field of operation.

Porter's corps performed a very rapid march from Yorktown, making the whole distance of nearly 30 miles in less than one day. The cool weather contributed greatly to the comfort of the march. The division of Gen. Morell, with the Staff, reached Hampton yesterday afternoon, and the wagon train, with the whole corps, were comfortably encamped before night. This morning they took up their line of march to Newport's News, from which place they will immediately embark.

Sykes' Division are already on board of transports. Sumner's Corps, which formed the rear guard of the army, with French's Brigade forming the extreme rear, arrived at Yorktown yesterday, all safe and sound. They will embark from that place, on board of the *Atlantic*, *Baltic*, *Vanderbilt* and other first-class transports. The entire wagon train of this corps arrived at Hampton and encamped to-day. They met with no accident on the road. They passed the Chickahominy on Saturday night.

Wheeler's Brigade preceded that of French. Keyes' and Franklin's corps are yet to come in. It is supposed they took the road by the way of Cole's Ferry and the Barrel Ordinary.

Affairs at Yorktown, under the command of Gen. Van Alen, are in the best possible condition. The health of the place is good, and the troops occupying the intrenchments in the best of spirits. Important improvements, looking to the sanitary condition of the place, have been made under the supervision of Capt. Keyes, Provost-Marshal, and the town is in strong condition for defence.

A neat cemetery has been inclosed outside of the breastworks, in which some 300 of our troops are buried, each having a board with the name of each person, his regiment and time of decease, engraved on it.

The country ought to set apart a day of thanksgiving for the deliverance of the Army of the Potomac from one of the most unhealthy and uncomfortable locations in the United States. E. S.

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Enthusiastic Reception of One Hundred and Sixty-one Union Prisoners from Richmond—What they Say of Dixie—Horrible Treatment of Southern Unionists—Capture of a Rebel Spy with Letters, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Old Point, Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1862.

One of the most soul-stirring and enlivening scenes ever witnessed here—or, indeed, anywhere else—was the arrival last evening of one hundred and sixty-one of our officers—returned prisoners of war from the rebel clutches—including the remaining two of the old hostages who were with Corcoran, viz., Lieut.-Col. G. W. Neff, of the old Second Kentucky, and Maj. Jas. D. Potter, of the Thirty-eighth New-York. They came from Aiken's Landing, on board the *Star*, in the charge of Capt. Milward, of whose kindness and politeness they all speak in the highest terms, and go on, this afternoon, in a special boat to Washington.

I would give you a full account of the very interesting scenes which occurred during the transit of these officers down the James River, but the graphic description forwarded by this mail from your correspondent "Traxus" (one of the reclaimed prisoners on board)—and which he read to me in manuscript—will be found so ample and entertaining, that there is little or nothing to add to it.

A Richmond paper, a short time since, had the audacity to prophesy that these prisoners, on returning to their long-sorrowing homes, would be "silent missionaries" in the cause of secession, meaning, doubtless, that the excessive kindness they had received, and the insight they had had into rebel power and determination, would not only exalt the traitors in our estimation, but scare us in contemplating them. The rebel sheet was right. These brave fellows *will be* missionaries, but not exactly in the sense the writer meant. If, when they come to preach about their experiences during the time they were confined in Secessia, they do not quicken the pulse, madden the brain and arouse the energies of our Northern people to crush these infernal monsters, then there is no amount of ignominy, brutality and wrong that can arouse the Northern mind from its fatal and infatuated slumber.

Two prisoners of the old stock are yet held as prisoners, at Salisbury, N. C. They are Surgeon G. D. Slocum, of the gunboat *Wachusetts*, who was taken at City Point a short time ago, and Surgeon J. B. Herrman, of the Fifth Ohio, a well-known Cincinnatian.

These returned prisoners all corroborate what we have hitherto heard of the filthiness of the Richmond prisons, and of the vile treatment of the rebels toward our prisoners—but all that they suffer is mildness itself compared to the horrible sufferings they reserve for the prisoners who are *Unionists of the South*. These unfortunate creatures—many of them decrepid old men past the age of 60—are confined alone in loathsome dungeons, literally deprived of the food and clothing necessary to sustain life, and are rapidly dying off from the horrible treatment to which they are subjected. Any Southern prison is hell, but the deepest hell is reserved for those noble spirits who, in spite of all threats and temptations, still dare to look with affection on the flag of their fathers.

But many of these unfortunate creatures are, to all intents and purposes, *prisoners of war*, and should be so considered by our Government. Among them are many loyal Kentuckians and Virginians, who were taken prisoners while on *picket duty as Home Guards*. I was in the fort this morning when a son came in to represent to Maj.-Gen. Dix the case of his poor old father, who is at this moment one of the unhappy victims to whom I have just alluded. The General, with his usual kindness of heart, was touched at the recital, and promised to have the matter brought before the Government. God grant he may succeed in saving this unhappy old man, and others situated as he is.

A rebel spy, named T. H. Foster, has just been caught conveying letters from Yorktown to Richmond, and has been brought to Fortress Monroe, no doubt with the intention of being transferred to the Rip Raps.

A rumor has been prevailing here, to-day, that our rear, under McCall, has been attacked in crossing the Peninsula to Yorktown; but it is generally discredited. Our army was already so far advanced before it was known here that the rebels had not yet wakened up to a knowledge of our movement, that if they have made any attempt upon our rear it can be but a very small affair. Besides, I have just learnt, from unquestionable authority, that the Fifth New-Hampshire, which forms part of the rear-guard of Sumner's corps, arrived safely at Yorktown this morning.

I send you a whole batch of rebel papers to the latest date, and some of them are interesting. One article—that of the Richmond *Examiner*, of Aug. 15—has a long discussion about cotton and corn, by which you will see how completely they find themselves between two stools; afraid of starvation if they don't grow corn, and of annihilation if they don't continue to grow cotton. The *Dispatch*, of the 16th, tries to be very severe upon Col. Corcoran, but perhaps he will manage to survive the onslaught. NEMO.

LIST OF UNITED STATES OFFICERS, RETURNED PRISONERS OF WAR, SENT TO AIKEN'S LANDING FROM RICHMOND, AUG. 13, 1862.

Crocker, John S.	Colonel 93d New-York.
Wincham, Percy	Colonel 1st New-Jersey Cavalry.
Murphy, J. K.	Colonel 29th Pennsylvania.
Benedict, Lew., Jr.	Lieutenant-Colonel 73d N. Y.
Bowmann, S.	Lieutenant-Colonel 8th Penn.
Constable, R. A.	Lieutenant-Colonel 75th Ohio.
Neff, G. W. (old hostage)	Lieutenant-Colonel 2d Kentucky.
Curry, W. L.	Lieutenant-Colonel 106th Penn.
Dushane, W. T.	Lieutenant-Colonel 1st Maryland.
Clark, Thomas	Lieutenant-Colonel 29th Ohio.
Cassidy, A. S.	Major 93d New-York.
Potter, J. E. (old hostage)	Major 38th New-York.
Vouttenhausen	Major 68th New-York.
Smith, George F.	Major 61st Pennsylvania.
Austin, George	Captain Co. E, 2d Kentucky.
Bottcher, Otto	Captain Co. G, 68th New-York.
Burns, James	Captain Co. I, 5th Ohio.
Camp, L. G.	Captain Co. I, 88th New-York.
Downey, Jas.	Captain Co. D, 11th New-York.
Drew, J. T.	Captain Co. G, 3d Vermont.
Drake, E. A.	Capt. Co. H, 23d New-York.
Davis, A. N.	Capt. Co. D, 2d Kentucky.
Fish, R. A.	Capt. Co. E, 32d New-York.
Gordon, L.	Capt. Co. F, 11th Massachusetts.
Griffin, M.	Capt. Co. E, 6th United States.
Garvin, J. L.	Capt. United States Trans. Union.
Jenkins, E. W.	Capt. Co. F, 99th New-York.
Lee, E. B.	Capt. Co. I, 5th New-Jersey.
McIlroy, T. B.	Capt. Co. I, 69th New-York.
O'Meara, T.	Capt. Co. F, 42d New-York.
Price, Benjamin	Capt. Co. D, 70th New-York.
Martin, Willis	Capt. Co. E, 74th New-York.
Davidson, A.	Capt. Co. F, 11th Penn. Cavalry.
Dawson, D. W.	Capt. 81st Pennsylvania.
Harris, E. P.	Capt. 38th New-York.
Baker, T. Y.	Capt. 87th New-York.
Bailey, M.	Capt. 100th New-York.
Nichols, J. H.	Capt. 96th New-York.
White, A. H.	Capt. 5th New-York Cavalry.
Dickenson, J. W.	Capt. 5th New-York Cavalry.
Millhouse, W.	Capt. 1st Vermont Cavalry.
Emmons, J. R. C.	Capt. 1st Michigan.
Bean, Geo. H.	Capt. 1st Vermont Cavalry.
Crittenden, J. D.	Capt.
Penrose, C. B.	Capt.
Von Koerber	Capt. 1st Maryland.
Clark, H. E.	Capt. 1st New-Jersey.
Rickards, W., Jr.	Capt. Co. I, 29th Pennsylvania.
Rickards, W. D.	Capt. Co. I, 29th Pennsylvania.
Kuyler, G. W.	Capt. 1st Maryland.
Schley, B. H.	Capt. 1st Maryland.
Strong, C.	Capt. 46th Pennsylvania.
Davis, W. E.	Capt. 27th Indiana.
Betts, J. A.	Capt. 5th Vermont Cavalry.
Shelmire, J. H.	Capt. 1st New-Jersey Cavalry.
Hammer, Gus.	Capt. Co. E, 3d Wisconsin.
Buxton, T. J.	Capt. 66th Ohio.
Hurlbut, D. E.	Capt. 29th Ohio.
Hayes, Edward	Capt. 29th Ohio.
Smith, R. B.	Capt. 29th Ohio.
Palmer, G.	Capt. 80th Ohio.
Buxley, John	1st Lieut. 66th Ohio.
Baum, W. T.	1st Lieut. 20th Pennsylvania.
Chamberlain, B. L.	1st Lieut. 8th Illinois Cavalry.
Clark, W. H.	1st Lieut. 4th Maine.
Deford, J. W.	1st Lieut. Signal Corps.
Fleming, J. E.	1st Lieut. 11th Pennsylvania.
Fay, Wm.	1st Lieut. 25th New-York.
Hamblin, T. S.	1st Lieut. 38th New-York.
Harbroak, A.	1st Lieut. 5th N. Y. Cavalry.
Limbrald, H. G.	1st Lieut. 8th Illinois Cavalry.
Newsteader, J.	1st Lieut. 8th New-York.
Swan, Timothy	1st Lieut. 7th Maine.
Tillotson, C. W.	1st Lieut. 99th New-York.
Underhill, M.	1st Lieut. 11th Pennsylvania.
Walter, C.	1st Lieut. 1st Connecticut.
Wilcox, A. T.	1st Lieut. 7th Ohio.
Johnson, Geo. E.	1st Lieut. 29th Pennsylvania.
Colony, J. B.	1st Lieut. 1st Maryland.
Brevort, W. M.	1st Lieut. 1st Maryland.
Rice, E. J.	1st Lieut. 5th Connecticut.
George, W. E.	1st Lieut. 1st Maryland.
Collier, F. M.	1st Lieut. 1st Maryland.
Bair, Jas. S.	1st Lieut. 1st Maryland.
Linton, Jas. C.	1st Lieut. 29th Pennsylvania.
Gillingham, C. R.	1st Lieut. 1st Maryland.
Gordon, B. L.	2d Lieut. 2d U. S. Artillery.
Neil, W.	1st Lieut. 29th Ohio.
Gregory, A.	1st Lieut. 20th Ohio.
Kent, J. Ford	1st Lieut. 3d U. S. Infantry.
Magnigan, J.	1st Lieut. 29th Pennsylvania.
Kilpatrick, E. L.	Capt. 5th Ohio.
Simms, H. F.	Capt. 5th Ohio.
Gardner, C. F.	1st Lieut. 100th New-York.
Herrigan, O.	1st Lieut. 7th New-York Cavalry.
Kenniston, G. B.	1st Lieut. 5th Maine.
Skinner, J. H.	1st Lieut. 2d Maine.
Welsh, A. E.	1st Lieut. 1st Minnesota.
Wells, A. S.	1st Lieut. 8th Pennsylvania Cav.
Woodbury, E. B.	1st Lieut. 29th Ohio.
King, J. D.	1st Lieut. 1st Ohio Cavalry.
Coscader, Sam	1st Lieut. 52d Pennsylvania.
McCarter, M. J.	1st Lieut. 93d Pennsylvania.
Newell, J. A.	1st Lieut. 100th New-York.
Smith, L.	1st Lieut. 98th New-York.
Dick, W. W.	1st Lieut. 5th Ohio.
Church, J. M.	2d Lieut. 2d Rhode Island.
Callif, Geo. W.	2d Lieut. 11th Massachusetts.
Faron, James	2d Lieut. 1st Kentucky.
Gillman, C.	2d Lieut. 5th Ohio.
Gannon, J. A.	2d Lieut. 69th New-York.
Ganson, E. P.	1st Lieut. 28th Ohio.
Gregg, J. C.	2d Lieut. Telegraph Corps.
Hutchinson, J. B.	2d Lieut. 15th Pennsylvania.
Irvin, Samuel	2d Lieut. 2d New-York.
Keen, Elias	2d Lieut. 5th Kentucky.
Kittridge, S. B.	2d Lieut. 2d Maine.
Kinley, W. H.	2d Lieut. 6th New-York.
Mosback, Fred.	2d Lieut. 7th New-York.
Nevin, J. J.	2d Lieut. 28th Pennsylvania.
Parker, F. A.	2d Lieut.
Schleffer, F.	2d Lieut. 5th Ohio.
Walton, S. L.	2d Lieut. 3d Kentucky.
Staunton, D. L.	2d Lieut. 1st Maryland.
Goldsmith, J. H.	2d Lieut. 29th Pennsylvania.
Neely, Robert	2d Lieut. 1st Maryland.
Albaugh, M.	2d Lieut. 1st Maryland.
Mercer, T. T.	2d Lieut. 1st Maryland.
Giddings, E.	2d Lieut. 3d Wisconsin.
Watkins, J. W.	2d Lieut. 66th Ohio.
Sampson, W. A.	2d Lieut. 66th Ohio.
Robinson, C. H.	2d Lieut. 1st Ohio Artillery.
Dempsey, M. L.	2d Lieut. 66th Ohio.
Ebardt, Aug.	2d Lieut. 54th New-York.
Leher, A.	2d Lieut. 8th New-York.
Russell, C. H.	2d Lieut. 29th Ohio.
Timmons, James	2d Lieut. 3d Ohio.
Luke, A. (left in Richmond sick.)	2d Lieut. 7th Indiana.
Wilson, A.	2d Lieut. 29th Ohio.
Nash, T. H.	2d Lieut. 29th Ohio.
Fisher, R. E.	2d Lieut. 5th Ohio.
Buskirk, D. W.	2d Lieut. 27th Indiana.
Mayes, John	2d Lieut. 3d New-York Cavalry.
Crell, E.	2d Lieut. 104th Pennsylvania.
Lynch, T.	2d Lieut. 106th New-York.
Knoppel, John	2d Lieut. Co. I, 1st Maryland.
Cox, Thomas	Capt. 2d Kentucky.
Thurtiff, G. W.	Capt. 7th Ohio.
Hale, E. W.	Master's Mate, U. S. Army.
Wilsius, Charles	First Lieut. 5th New-York.
Baker, C. H.	Chief Engineer U. S. Army.
Stockwell, L. S.	Assistant Paymaster U. S. Army.
Childs, O. A.	Master's Mate, U. S. Army.
Parry, J. L.	Chief Engineer transport *Union*.
Seekly, J. C.	First Assistant Engineer *Union*.
Hand, J. L.	Second Assistant Engineer *Union*.
Rankin, A. M.	Third Assistant Engineer *Union*.
Palmer, Thomas	First Officer transport *Union*.
Bradley, J. J.	Second Officer transport *Union*.
Kester, J. B.	Purser transport *Union*.
Luce, Wm.	Topographical Engineer *Union*.
Slater, J. C.	Citizen of District of Columbia.
Vernack, B.	Citizen of New-York City.
Hooper, J. G.	Sutler 1st Maryland.
Alloway, A. B.	Musician 11th Pennsylvania Cav.
King, J. K.	Private First Michigan Cavalry.

Interesting Letter from a National Officer, Lately a Prisoner.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

On Board Flag of Truce Boat Star, Monday Morning, Aug. 18, 1862.

With hopes long deferred, yet hearts not sick, on the 10th of August we received orders to "pack up for home." This was glorious news to all, and especially to those who had spent 11 months in "Southern prisons," living on "Southern hospitality," i. e., "rotten meat and musty bread." But no shouts or demonstrations of joy followed the announcement, as we had once before been ordered to prepare to go home, and only went to Richmond to be sent South again.

On Monday, the 11th, we filed out through the prison gate, and marched for the depot. No wagons had been provided to take the sick, so they were carried by their comrades. On arriving at the depot, the cars were found to be unprepared, and a delay in the hot sun was awful to the poor, suffering, emaciated sick, and one of them fainted away several times. Dr. Hall, Surgeon of Post, asked permission to take him into the "C. S. M. Hospital," but was told by Maj. Smith, C. S. A., "No d—d Yankee should pollute that hallowed spot." The lady in charge of the hospital remarked, also: "I'll never permit a Yankee to come here." Glorious chivalry! Generous, warm-hearted Southern lady! Alas! alas! what will the world do for examples of true charity and hospitality, when all the Southerners shall die on their "sacred soil!"

But let us not condemn them all, for even there, a noble woman was found. One came forward, and had the young man taken to her home, where she treated him with all the kindness of a mother for forty-eight hours, when he died, and she had him buried in her own garden. This is not the only generous act she has done. Often the sick and dying prisoner has blessed her for her motherly kindness, and many is the little delicacy, sent by her, that found its way to the sick in the hospital. She is not rich, save in the pure, generous impulses of a noble heart, and wherever a Salisbury prisoner may be found there will go up to Heaven a prayer for her and her noble children. A true Southern woman by heart, yet having what few of them have, a heart large enough to take in all the poor and needy of the whole world, every real gentleman and lady of North Carolina ought to be proud of one who dares to do right, in spite of the mean, cowardly clamor of those who cannot rise above the prejudices of their section.

One hundred and sixty officers and one hundred and forty privates were placed, or rather crammed, into cattle cars—two of them box-cars, the rest open. We were in charge of Lieut.-Col. James, a fine soldier and gentleman.

We left behind us, with no tears of regret, the *great Col. Godwin*. This *fellow* deserves a passing remark. He was once a *gambler and pimp*; but, alas! for all human greatness, he has now *fallen* to be a *Confederate Colonel!* When one of our officers died, the request was made that the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Eddy, be allowed to follow him to his grave. "No," said ye brave and *gallant* Colonel, "you have invaded us, and I'll snow you no *honors*." That tells his history, so let him pass.

Away we started for Richmond. Smash we went into a "hand car," spilt six niggers and lost our "right of way;" laid up for six hours, started again, broke down the tender; spent four hours more; got hungry enough to be glad to get some *bad bacon* and *worse bread*; rode on again, and spent the remainder of the night at Raleigh. No crowds assembled as we passed along. Old men and cripples, or soldiers, were all that could be seen.

After much shaking, little sleep, great hunger and small amount of food, good appetite and bad bacon, we reached Petersburgh, Va., Tuesday, 11 o'clock P. M. Staid in the cars all night, got breakfast at a hotel in the morning, by permission of Col. Jones, for which act of humanity he was arrested. We were placed in depot and guarded all day, until 4 o'clock P. M. Wednesday, when we again started for Richmond.

On our arrival there we were marched to Bell Island, and kindly permitted to sleep *supperless* on the bare ground, and be marched to the Libby Prison on Thursday morning. The condition of our men on Bell Island is deplorable. Hundreds are sick. All are destitute and poorly fed.

On arriving at the Libby Prison we were provided with plenty of good beef and bread, and cots to sleep on, by the Quartermaster of the Post, Col. Warner.

This "Old Warner," is the *best mean* man I ever knew. A Northerner by birth, yet he affects great contempt for all Yankees; a good genial fellow at heart, yet he manages to work himself up into an abusive wretch. With no education or refinement, yet with natural tact and shrewdness enough to be the best Quartermaster I ever saw South. "Taking him all in all," he would pass for a "*smart but unprincipled Yankee*."

On Friday, the 15th, an order came for the release of Cols. Wilcox and Corcoran, Lieut.-Col. Bowman and Major Vogdes. Though all were glad to see these noble men go forth from their long imprisonment, yet a feeling of gloom fell on the rest as we were told it was likely that we would be left to the last, and then *paroled*. Great discussions arose as to the probability of our *ever* seeing the "glorious old flag again," which gave rise to the organization of the "Croakers" and "Anti-Croakers." The "Croakers" first held a meeting—Major Potter, Thirty-eighth New-York, in the chair. He stated the object of the meeting to be "to express our feelings on the present state of affairs," giving it as his opinion we were "played out," of "no account," and were "entirely forgotten." "Do you believe it, Croakers?" "Yes." "Well, then, croak like the raven." And so the croaking commenced. But soon news came that we also were to be *exchanged*, not *paroled*, and the "Anti-Croakers," under Capt. Austin, held a meeting, and the "Croakers" joined in a body.

Sunday morning, the carriages which we had hired to take us to the place for exchange came up, and at 9 o'clock A. M. all the officers left the "Richmond prison," for home. We took nothing with us, as the destitute condition of our men in the hospitals caused us to leave all our clothing and money for the sick.

The dust on the road was awful, yet, on our way home, what did we care for comfort?

On coming to "Akin's place," we found that gentleman happy, with the "spirit in him." He swore Gen. Thomas was a gentleman, and one of our number, by way of a joke, remarked that he thought Gen. Thomas a regular "Secesh," which brought down Akin's wrath and a threat to have him cashiered. Some one then said: "Gen. Thomas is the staunchest opposer of rebellion we have." "No," said Akin, "he's a man of feeling." A lady, on her way North, was with us, and though specially requested to do so by several officers, this Virginia gentleman, Akin, would not invite her to take a seat in his house, and so she sat, all day, in the hot sun, within a few rods of his door!

When the flag of truce boat *Star* came up and we could see the "good old flag we love," the enthusiasm was great.

It would have done you good to have seen the old Maryland prisoners, as they looked on that old flag. Long, weary months in Southern prisons, insults and hardships, and "hope long deferred," had made them remember Liberty and its starry flag as sacred things. Left almost to the last in the vile prisons of the South, it may be, forgotten by their Government, yet they have hearts filled with the fire of patriotism and the love of home. They are generally, from long confinement, in poor health, but a short time will find them ready for the field.

We found Capt. Millward, a genial, kind-hearted officer, on the boat to receive us. Capt. Nichols, in charge of the boat, and Dr. Harris on a pleasure trip; both were active in making us as comfortable as possible.

The passage down the river is pleasant and beautiful. I write now as we pass our fleet, and the cheers from every vessel ring in my ears, and our hearty cheers answer them.

At 7 o'clock P. M., Monday, we arrived at the wharf at "Old Point," and were given a sort of accommodation at the Hygeia Hotel. But I must bring this letter to a close.

I send you a list of citizen prisoners confined at Salisbury, N. C., also those of Richmond. They are in a *perfectly destitute* condition, and sickness is fast thinning their numbers. Yours truly, TRAXUS.

LATE NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

The Rebels Profess to Have No Knowledge of McClellan's Movements or Intentions—Wounded Prisoners from Cedar Creek—The Murder of Gen. McCook—Interesting Miscellaneous News.

We have received from our Fortress Monroe correspondent copies of the Richmond papers to Aug. 16, from which we make extracts of interest.

The *Examiner*, of Aug. 16, says:

"We have no news of interest from the enemy on the south side. The Petersburgh *Express*, whose columns for a time teemed with the very latest from City Point, and innumerable other points, now comes to us with the sad admission that 'we could learn nothing whatever of the enemy's movements on James River, yesterday.' Where is the 'intelligent free negro?' What has become of the 'man with the strong eye-glass' who used to watch the Yankees from the highest points in Prince George? Have both these invaluable reporters gone the way of 'our cavalry,' who, since the taste they obtained of the enemy's quality, have been content to snuff the Yankees from afar?"

The following is also from the *Examiner* of the 16th:

"Two hundred wounded Yankees fell into our hands at Cedar Creek, and were conveyed to Charlottesville. The majority of them are said to be too seriously wounded to warrant much expectation of recovery. There are among them a dozen or more commissioned officers. A Colonel has had a leg and an arm amputated."

The same paper, in speaking of the latest foreign news, claims the strongest sympathies of France and England.

The *Examiner* has the following regarding the events which followed the recent cowardly murder of Gen. McCook:

"Buell is announced to have hung five respectable citizens of the South in retaliation for the death of his General, McCook. This is declared a brutal and bloody murder. Fiendish acts are declared to have been committed on the people and property happening to be in the locality of the attack on McCook. Gen. Buell, being known as one of the most lenient of the Yankee Generals, the fact proves that these acts of arson and hanging emanate from headquarters. They allege outrages upon widows and orphans, and upon the privacy of feelings of women, and wholesale plunder and destruction. Something must be done to put an end to this insolence, these grievous and insulting outrages. We have the subjects upon which to inflict the terrible retribution. The public mind is convinced, unless full and fierce retaliation is inflicted, this system of murder and outrage will continue to go on. How can we hold demons in awe unless we treat them as demons?"

Speaking of the election in North Carolina, the *Examiner* claims in the election of Vance over Johnson 30,000 to 40,000 majority. No important principles respecting the settlement of the present war have been decided; that the platform of principles of both parties are identical.

THE CEDAR MOUNTAIN FIGHT.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. JACKSON.

Headquarters, Valley District, Aug. 11—6½ P. M.

Colonel: On the evening of the 9th inst. God blessed our arms with another victory. The battle was near Cedar Run, about six miles from Culpeper Court-house. The enemy, according to the statement of prisoners, consisted of Banks's, McDowell's and Sigel's commands. We have over four hundred prisoners, including Brig.-Gen. Prince. While our list of killed is less than that of the enemy, yet we have to mourn the loss of some of our best officers and men. Brig.-Gen. Charles S. Winder was mortally wounded while ably discharging his duty at the head of his command, which was the advance of the left wing of the army. We have collected about 1,500 small arms, and other ordnance stores.

I am, Colonel, your obd't serv't,

T. J. JACKSON, Major-General.

Col. R. H. Chilton, A. A. G.

FROM GORDONSVILLE.

From Richmond Dispatch, 16th.

We are unable to learn anything of special interest from our lines about Gordonsville yesterday. Our latest reports, up to 12½ o'clock yesterday, represent everything quiet, with no fighting of consequence since the battle of Saturday. It is said, with some grounds of probability, that the forces under Pope are concentrating in Madison County, and will perhaps attempt a flank movement on Gen. Jackson, while Burnside, who is being heavily reinforced by McClellan, advances through Culpepper and Orange.

Most of our wounded in the fight of Saturday are now at Charlottesville and Lovingston, Nelson County. Some are also in the hospitals in Lynchburgh.

From the Richmond Examiner, 15th.

It was told and believed on the streets yesterday that Gen. Jackson had fallen back to within a mile or two of Gordonsville, where his forces were drawn up in line of battle to resist Pope, who was advancing on him with three separate heavy columns. A very little investigation was necessary to convince us that story had its origin in the fertile imagination of one of our idle citizens.

Up to a late hour last night there was no news from the lines of the Rapidan.

From gentlemen who came down from Gordonsville yesterday morning, we learn that there is as little known in that place of our army's movements as in Richmond.

MOVEMENTS ON JAMES RIVER.

From Examiner, 15th.

There are between fifteen hundred and two thousand of McClellan's command intrenched at Coggin's Point, in Prince George County, on the south side of James River. From this base of operations small marauding parties daily sally forth into the country to steal negroes, horses and cattle, and to rob hen-roosts. In the pursuit of these congenial occupations, they are undisturbed by even so much as the sight of our cavalry. They are living on the fat of the land, with no man to make them afraid.

On the north side of the James the enemy's operations are more circumscribed and innocent. They keep up, morning and evening, a mighty beating of drums, and braying of horns, which are heard by our pickets at Malvern Hill, and by the residents of the tract of country known as Curl's Neck. But for the past two days the sound of these warlike instruments has sounded more distant than previously. On Tuesday their din proceeded from Haxall's, whereas, on yesterday, "faint from further distance borne," it seemed to come from Berkeley.

But whilst the grand army is inactive, or idly parading to the music of brass bands, the fleet is on the alert. The gunboats patrol the river vigilantly between Malvern Hill and Varina, and fire upon every cloud of smoke or dust that arises above the trees. A solitary horseman riding along the dusty roads within three miles of the river is not safe from their destruc[illegible] ties. Our pickets occupy Malvern Hill, and are in constant danger of their shells.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

FROM YORKTOWN.

We have seen a gentleman, just returned from West Point, on York River. There were no Yankees in that neighborhood. One day last week a gunboat had come up to West Point, from the direction of Gloucester Point, for the purpose of procuring vegetables.

GONE.

All of the Yankee officers captured on the Chickahominy left yesterday for home, *via* Varina, one hundred and twenty-four on foot, the rest in Old Virginia chariots.

ARRIVALS FROM BALTIMORE.

A great number of young men are daily arriving in this city from Baltimore. They represent that city as under a reign of terror. The draft has spread utter consternation among all classes. Southern sympathizers are, of course, filled with horror by the prospect of being forced into the ranks; the Unionists who have been clamoring for a vigorous prosecution of the war, are casting about how to evade the draft and save their persons.

EXECUTION OF A DESERTER.

On yesterday morning the sentence of death upon Marion Hogan, a deserter from Rhodes' Brigade, was executed in the presence of his former comrades, at their camp on the Williamsburgh road, about 3½ miles from the city. Five bullets simultaneously pierced his heart, and he fell dead without a struggle.

THE BATTLE OF SLAUGHTER MOUNTAIN.

Additional Lists of Killed and Wounded.

Casualties in Gen. Augur's Division.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Culpepper Court-House, Sunday, Aug. 17, 1862.

The following is a correct summary of the numbers killed and wounded in Gen. Augur's Division:

FIRST BRIGADE, COMMANDED BY GEN. GEARY.

Kerr's Cavalry—5 men missing.

Twenty-ninth Ohio—6 killed, 36 wounded, 7 missing.

Fifth Ohio—12 officers wounded; 18 men killed, 80 wounded, 2 missing.

Seventh Ohio—3 officers killed, 9 wounded; 35 men killed, 134 wounded, 39 missing.

Sixty-sixth Ohio—6 officers wounded, 1 missing; 14 men killed, 79 wounded, 3 missing.

SECOND BRIGADE, GEN. PRINCE.

One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers—1 officer missing; 7 men killed, 73 wounded, 33 missing.

One Hundred and Ninth Pennsylvania—4 officers killed, 2 wounded, 3 missing; 14 men killed, 60 wounded, 40 missing.

One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania—1 officer killed, 3 wounded, 1 missing; 11 men killed, 66 wounded, 29 missing.

Eighth and Twelfth United States Regulars—3 officers wounded, 4 missing; 18 men killed, 30 wounded, 59 missing.

Third Maryland Volunteers—3 officers wounded, 2 missing; 16 men killed, 43 wounded, 9 missing.

THIRD BRIGADE, GEN. GREENE.

First District of Columbia Volunteers—1 officer wounded; 5 men wounded, 22 missing.

Seventy-eighth New-York—1 officer missing; 4 men wounded, 56 missing. [One entire company of this regiment were taken prisoners.]

Total officers killed, 9; wounded, 42; missing, 13. Men killed, 140; wounded, 675; missing, 271—making, in the aggregate, 1,160 men killed, wounded and missing.

The division entered the field with 180 commissioned officers, and 2,588 men—altogether 2,8[illegible]—losing *over fifty per cent.* of its officers, and *forty per cent.* of its men.

The fighting on the right wing was done principally by infantry, and the casualties in Gen. Williams' Division we were assured yesterday, by a General officer, will exceed those in Gen. Augur's Division *at least fifteen per cent.* The killed in the latter division, in proportion to the numbers engaged, will also vastly exceed those in the former.

True, many of the wounds are mere flesh wounds, from which the patient will soon recover; but there is a larger proportion of serious and dangerous wounds than has heretofore been the case in the various battles in Virginia. About 20 per cent. of the wounded will either die or be rendered unfit for service hereafter. So it will easily be perceived that the battle of Cedar Mountain has been the bloodiest, and most desperate of the war.

DETAILED LISTS OF CASUALTIES.

We have already published lists of the killed and wounded in the Fifth, Seventh, Twenty-ninth and Sixty-sixth Ohio Regiments, of Gen. Geary's Brigade, Augur's Division. The following lists complete the catalogue of casualties in that brigade:

CASUALTIES IN THE THIRD MARYLAND REGIMENT, COL. DEWITT, COMMANDING.

Killed.

Michael Denhay, Co. C.	William Brickman, Co. E.
Joseph Hines, Co. C.	Patrick Morrell, Co. G.
Giles Nolan, Co. C.	John Martin, Co. G.
Thomas Taylor, Co. D.	Jacob Morganthaler, Co. G.
Thomas Craft, Co. D.	James Messick, Co. G.
George Schurer, Co. E.	

Missing.

Major Kennedy.	John Farrel, Co. C.
2d Lt. S. H. Walker, Co. I.	Wm. Montague, Co. C.
1st Sergt. David Gove, Co. A.	Richard Wilkins, Co. C.
Sergt. J. Atkinhead, Co. A.	George Kerner, Co. E.
Napoleon Hall, Co. A.	George Flitch, Co. G.
Johnson J. Bowles, Co. A.	George Hordeson, Co. G.
Corp. Hewitt Harman, Co. B.	John Buch, Co. H.
William Brown, Co. B.	John Thompson, Co. K.
James Anderson, Co. C.	

Wounded.

Jerry Sconten, Co. B—leg, flesh.
Gustave Bonnett, Co. C—wounded and missing.
Sergt. Benj. Lowrey, Co. B—fracture left ilium.
Chas. Luckner, Co. B—side.
George Colbert, Co. B—in arm.
Sergt. Edward Bakeman, Co. B—wounded, and missing.
Colbert Van Kidder—Co. B—wounded, and missing.
Jacob Balch, Co. B—finger shot away.
Nicholas Ebaugh, Co. B—flesh wound in shoulder.
Edward Israel, Co. B—in back, slight.
Sergt. Frederick La Forrest, Co. C—in arm, slight.
John Heiddis, Co. C—fracture.
Jacob Zwiesly, Co. C—in thigh, slight.
Christopher Robbins, Co. C—flesh wound.
Peter Lane, Co. C—wounded three times on field, but brought off.
John Burch, Co. D—elbow.
G. W. Brown, Co. D—thigh, flesh wound.
Sylvester Nugent, Co. D—thigh, flesh wound.
M. Lauxman, Co. D—fracture of wrist joint.
Wm. King, Co. D—left hand.
John Locker, Co. D—arm, flesh wound.
Wm. Robb, Co. D—shoulder, flesh wound.
John Ehrhardt, Co. D—fracture of joint.
John Jarvis, Co. E—back, flesh wound, but injured internally.
August Mylins, Co. E—flesh wound, thigh.
Chas. Daveris, Co. E—compound fracture knee joint, amputated.
Joseph Bisser, Co. E—fracture of tibia.
Samuel Doeschel, Co. E—fracture two last ribs.
Theodore Thomas, Co. E—shoulder, flesh wound.
John Zierbes, Co. E—wounded, and missing.
Capt. Chas. Schad, Co. E—fracture.
Thos. Higdon, Co. G—leg, slight.
Michael Schultz, Co. H—compound fracture tibia.
Joseph Hirnke, Co. H—leg, slight.
George Shuman, Co. H—in left hand, missing.
Lieut. Lewis Scherer, Co. H—flesh wound, right shoulder.
Wm. Simmons, Co. I—flesh wound.
Conrad Alvater, Co. I—flesh wound in leg.
Daniel O'Neil, Co. K—compound fracture tibia.
George Summering, Co. K—wounded, and missing.
George Fleury, Co. K, wounded and missing.
John Kyle, Co. K, wounded and missing.
Lieut. Chas. Downes, Co. K, slight flesh wound in arm.
Sergeant-Major Frank Marston, fracture ankle joint—leg amputated.

CASUALTIES IN FOURTH MAINE BATTERY, CAPT. ROBINSON, COMMANDING.

N. B. Phillips, killed.
Abel Davis, wounded in leg.
Chas. F. Sally, wounded in head.
James Smith, wounded in head.
Ambrose Vittum, slightly in head.
Andrew F. Beal, shoulder.
Sergt. H. C. Haynes, slightly in hand.
Henry Allen, missing.
Horses killed, 7; wounded, 2.

CAPT. F. MCGILVERY'S SIXTH MAINE BATTERY.

William C. Arey, Rockport, Me.—killed.
Charles L. Lamb, Searsmont, Me.—killed.
Rowel H. Haskill, Dexter, Me.—killed.
Sergt. Henry Richardson, Belgrade, Me.—supposed to have been killed.
Thomas J. Blackmore, Searsmont, Me.—supposed to have been killed.
Eugene Palmer, Boston, Me.—wounded in foot, severely.
Franklin Andrews, Biddeford, Me.—slightly in thigh.
Nason Bickford, Smithfield, Me.—slightly in foot.
Peter McCue, Portland, Me.—slightly in knee.
Peter Lee, Biddeford, Me.—left on field in an exhausted condition.
Henry Smith, Sidney, Me.—missing.
Horatio Littlefield, Biddeford, Me.—slightly in [illegible] and arm.
Lost eighteen horses.

This battery bore the brunt of the battle on our left wing. During the entire engagement, no less than three of the enemy's batteries were playing upon it at one time. It did terrible execution among the enemy's infantry, who were sheltered in the wood, on his right wing.

CASUALTIES IN KNAPP'S BATTERY.

David Conley, killed.
John H. Sullivan, wounded in hip—severely.
Lieut. E. R. Geary, in elbow—slightly.
George Swope, in both hands by shell.
Robt. Baxter, in hip—slight.
Andrew Lobach, in hip—slight.
James McDowell, in arm.
Jonathan Barcum, in arm.
Fourteen horses killed and disabled, two caissons disabled, one gun disabled.

The Battle of Cedar Mountain—A Graphic Description of the Fight—Incidents and the Results.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Culpepper, Va., Wednesday, Aug. 1[illegible], 1862.

Gen. Banks' Divisions have passed through the most fiery ordeal which any portion of our army has been called upon to endure since the inauguration of the rebellion. Since Mulligan's fight at Lexington there has been no contest during the war that has approached in stubborn fighting and desperate valor the battle of Slaughter's Mountain, fought on Saturday, Aug. 9. But, neither the sublime courage of the Generals commanding, nor the heroism of officers and men, can atone for so great a sacrifice of life made in an attempt that, from the manner and means with which it was attempted, was a military impossibility. Slaughter's Mountain, two miles in circumference at the base, rises from an undulating plain, every portion of which for miles to the north, east and west, was, during the late action, commanded by heavy batteries posted by the enemy half way up the wooded slope. The rebel infantry were thrown out in the fields and woods surrounding the base, and occupied in large numbers the sheltered sides of the mountain. The Culpepper and Gordonsville road emerges from a wood situated two miles from the enemy's position, crosses a small run and ascends a ridge upon which our guns were planted.

On Saturday afternoon Gens. Geary's, and Prince's brigades of Gen. Augur's division, and Gen. Crawford's and Williams' brigades of Gen. Williams' division, in all not quite 8,000 men, marched boldly over the ridge and on to the open plain and assailed the rebel stronghold. For four hours this small army manoeuvred in countless evolutions, advanced and receded; laid down to escape the whirlwind of death that swept over it, and arose only to fire at an almost invisible foe. Storming with batteries, charging with bayonets, swaying backward and forward, right and left they fought, hurrahing as each well-directed volley made the foe wince, and closing ranks as the murderous fire from the hill-side left wide gaps that were filled with loyal men. Thus they spent the terrible hours until night put an end to the carnage, and threw a mantle of darkness over one thousand forms dead or groaning with the agony of fearful wounds. The moon rose and saw a few thousand soldiers guarding the field that had caused such a struggle to retain. Before them was a revengeful foe, strong in numbers and hellish in purpose; behind them an army of brother soldiers and friends, who only awaited an order to place their front to the advancing foe; but that order never came, and midnight saw our exhausted columns driven back, while hordes of traitors plundered our dead and wounded on the field.

Morning revealed the fearful loss we had sustained. The greatest was in Gen. Augur's Division, where three Generals were lost,—Gens. Augur and Geary wounded, and Gen. Prince missing. The determined valor of the Generals commanding was the theme of praise from every tongue. Gen. Prince's Brigade now musters 1,800 men. Of the Staff, Lieut. Gillette alone remained unhurt. Capt. Tarbert and Lieut. Haskell, Aids to the General, were wounded—the former mortally. Capt. Green, another Aid, is missing.

The great mortality among the mounted officers who performed duty as commanders and aids on this memorable day, demonstrates again the intention of the enemy as shown in all their battles—to demoralize their opponents by picking off the officers. Such was the advantage gained by the possession of Slaughter's Hill, that every regiment brought into the field by Gen. Banks could be plainly noted, and its strength estimated. In a conversation between Gen. Stuart, of the rebel cavalry, and Dr. Stribling, of the Third Maryland Volunteers, the generalship of our leaders in attempting a position of such strength, was fully commented upon by Stuart, and the fact was elicited that there was not a regiment in our advancing army whose strength was not accurately known by the chieftains, Jackson and Ewell. Gen. Stuart told with astonishing and significant accuracy the strength of the regiments of Gen. Prince's Brigade after their withdrawal from Saturday's fight. There cannot be too stringent measures used to prevent traitors in our rear from sending information to our enemies. The neglect of this heretofore has caused many a plan to fail—many a battle to be uselessly fought.

Gens. Banks, McDowell and Pope were on the field; the former was under fire constantly. The battle is considered most brilliant when viewed in the light of a *test of courage*, but must be calmly pronounced a mistake and costly effort.

Monday was set apart, by mutual agreement, for the purpose of interring the dead, and gathering in the wounded that had lain *on the field since Saturday*. This was done by consent of the rebels, whose artillery commanded the field. This truce was improved by the crafty Confederates, for though they presented a bold front on Tuesday, they were even then preparing for the retreat across the Rapidan which was effected Tuesday night.

Culpepper is one vast hospital, in which, in every direction, may be seen the wounded in every stage of suffering, and often undergoing the most painful operations in plain view from the streets. I. G.

IMPORTANT FROM NASHVILLE.

Rumored Evacuation of Chattanooga by the Rebels—Troops Arriving from the North.

Nashville, Tenn., Wednesday, Aug. 2[illegible].

Rumors are still afloat of the evacuation of Chattanooga by the rebels.

It is also rumored that the rebels are making a movement toward Knoxville and Richmond.

There is great activity here in military circles, and troops are arriving rapidly.

There have been no mails from the North for several days.

A dispatch from Adjt.-Gen. Thomas to Gov. Andrew Johnson says that Union East Tennesseans are held in confinement as prisoners of State by the rebels. Gov. Johnson has a corresponding number of traitors to exchange for them.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

GUERRILLA MORGAN'S EXPLOITS.

An Official Report of His Raid into Kentucky.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

GOSSIP FROM RICHMOND.

By way of Memphis we have received a late copy of that veracious sheet, the *Granada Appeal*. It furnishes us the following extract:

AN OFFICIAL REPORT FROM MORGAN.

HEADQUARTERS MORGAN'S COMMAND, KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 30.

To Major-Gen. E. Kirby Smith, Commanding Department of East Tennessee:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, upon the day of the engagement at Tompkinsville, a full report of which I have already sent you, I moved my command—consisting of my own regiment, the Georgia regiment of partisan rangers, commanded by Col. A. A. Hunt, and Major Gano's Texas squadron, to which was attached two companies of Tennessee cavalry—in the direction of Glasgow, which place I reached at 12 o'clock last night.

There were but few troops in the town, who fled at our approach. The commissary stores, clothing, etc., together with a large supply of medical stores, found in Glasgow, were burned, and the guns were distributed among my command—about 200 of whom were unarmed when I left Knoxville.

From Glasgow I proceeded along the main Lexington road to Barren River, halting for a time near Cave City—my object being to induce the belief that I intended destroying the railroad bridge between Bowling Green and Woodsonville. I caused wires, connecting with a portable battery that I carried with me, to be attached to the telegraph line near Horse Cave, and intercepted a number of dispatches.

At Barren River I detached three companies under Capt. Jack Allen, to move forward rapidly and destroy Salt River bridge, that the troops along the line of railroad might be prevented from returning to Louisville.

On the following morning I moved on towards Lebanon, distant thirty-five miles from Barren River. At 11 o'clock at night I reached the bridge over Rolling Fork, six miles from Lebanon. The enemy had received information of my approach from their spies, and my advance guard was fired upon at the bridge. After a short fight the force at the bridge was dispersed, and the planks, which had been torn up, having been replaced, the command moved forward to Lebanon. About two miles from the town a skirmish took place between two companies that I caused to dismount and deploy, and a force of the enemy posted upon the road, which was soon ended by its dispersion and capture. Lieut.-Col. A. Y. Johnson, commanding the troops in town, surrendered, and I occupied the place. The prisoners taken, in number about sixty-five, were paroled.

I took immediate possession of the telegraph and intercepted a dispatch to Col. Johnson, informing him that Col. Owen, with the Sixtieth Indiana Regiment, had been sent to his assistance; so I at once dispatched a company of Texas Rangers, under Maj. Gano, to destroy the railroad bridge on the Lebanon Branch, which was successfully accomplished in time to prevent the arrival of the troops. I burned two long buildings full of commissary stores, consisting of upwards of 500 sacks of coffee and a large amount of all other supplies in bulk, marked for the army at Cumberland Gap. I also destroyed a very large amount of clothing, boots, &c. I burned the hospital buildings, which appeared to have been recently erected and fitted up, together with about 35 wagons and 50 new ambulances. I found in the place a large store of medicines, 5,000 stand of arms with accoutrements, about 2,000 sabres, and an immense quantity of ammunition, shell, etc. I distributed the best arms among my command, and loaded one wagon with them, to be given to the recruits that I expected to join me. I also loaded one wagon with ammunition. The remainder of the arms, ammunition, and the hospital and medical stores I destroyed.

While in Lebanon, I ascertained from telegraphic dispatches that I intercepted, that the force which had been started from Lebanon Junction to reinforce Lieut.-Col. Johnson, had met and driven back the force under Capt. Jack Allen, killing one of his men, and preventing him from accomplishing the purpose for which he had been detailed.

I proceeded from Lebanon on the following day through Springfield to Mackville, at which point I was attacked by Home Guards. Two of my men were taken prisoners, and one severely wounded. I remained at Mackville that night to recover the prisoners, which I did early the next morning. I then left for Harrodsburgh, capturing a Federal Captain and Lieutenant on the road; reached Harrodsburgh at 12½ o'clock, and found that the Home Guard of all that portion of country had fled to Lexington. A force was also stationed on the bridge where the Lexington road crossed the Kentucky River. My reception at this place was very encouraging. The whole population appeared to turn out and vie with each other as who should show us most attention.

I left Harrodsburgh at 6 o'clock the same evening, and moved to Lawrenceburgh, twenty miles distant, threatening Frankfort in order to draw off the troops from Georgetown. Remained there until the return of my courier from Frankfort, who brought the information that there was a force in Frankfort of two or three thousand men, consisting of Home Guards collected from the adjacent counties, and a few regular troops.

From Lawrenceburgh I proceeded to Shryke's Ferry, on the Kentucky River, raised the boat, which had been sunken, and crossed that evening, reaching Versailles at 7 o'clock. I found this place abandoned by its defenders, who had fled to Lexington; remained there that night, and on the next morning marched toward Georgetown. While at Versailles I took about three hundred Government horses and mules.

I passed through Midway on the road to Georgetown, and was informed, just before reaching the place, that a train from Frankfort was nearly due, with two regiments of Federals. I tore up the track and posted a howitzer to command it, and formed my command along the line of the road; but the train was warned of our presence, and returned to Frankfort. Having taken possession of the telegraph office, I intercepted a dispatch asking if the road was clear, and if it would be safe to start the train from Lexington. I replied to send the train, and made preparations to receive it; but it was also turned back and escaped.

I reached Georgetown, twelve miles from Lexington, that evening. Just before entering the town, I was informed that a small force of Home Guards had mustered to oppose us. I sent them word to surrender their arms, and they should not be molested, but they fled. The people of Georgetown also welcomed us with gladness, and provided my troops with everything that they needed. I remained at Georgetown two days, during which time I sent out a company under Capt. McMillan to destroy the track between Midway and Lexington, and Midway and Frankfort, and to blow up the stone bridge on that road, which was successfully accomplished. Hearing that a company of Home Guards were encamped at Stamping Ground, thirteen miles distant, I dispatched a company under Capt. Hamilton to break up the encampment, burn the tents and stores, and destroy the guns. This was also accomplished—Capt. Hamilton taking fifteen prisoners and all their guns, and destroying a large amount of medical and commissary supplies. I also, while at Georgetown, sent Capt. Castleman, with his company, to destroy the railroad bridges between Paris and Lexington, and report to me at Winchester. This was done.

Determining to move on Paris, with a view of returning, and hearing that the place was being rapidly reinforced from Cynthiana, I deemed it of great importance to cut off the communication from that place, while I drew off the troops that were already there, by a feint on Lexington. I therefore dispatched a portion of two companies toward Lexington, with instructions to drive the pickets to the very entrance of the city, while I moved the command toward Cynthiana. When I arrived within three miles of the place I learned that it was defended by a considerable force of infantry, cavalry and artillery. I dispatched the Texas squadron, under Major Gano, to enter the town on the right, and the Georgia regiment to cross the river and get into the rear, while I moved my own regiment, with the artillery under the command of Lieut. J. E. Harris, down the Georgetown pike. A severe engagement took place, which lasted about an hour and a half, before the enemy were driven into the town and compelled to surrender. I took four hundred and twenty prisoners, including about seventy Home Guards. I regret to have to mention the loss of eight of my men in killed and twenty-nine wounded. The enemy's loss was ninety-four killed and wounded, according to their own account. Their excess in killed and wounded is remarkable, as they fought us from behind stone fences and fired at us from buildings as we charged through the town. We captured a very fine 12-pounder brass piece of artillery, together with a large number of small arms, and about three hundred Government horses. The arms and Government stores were burned, and as many of the horses as we could bring with us were kept. I found a very large supply of commissary and medical stores, tents, guns and ammunition at this place, which I destroyed. The paroled prisoners were sent under an escort to Falmouth, where they took the train for Cincinnati.

I proceeded next morning toward Paris, and was met on the road by a bearer of a flag of truce, offering the unconditional surrender of the place. I reached Paris at 4 o'clock, remained there that night, and started toward Winchester next morning. As my command was filing out of Paris, on the Winchester pike, I discovered a large force of Federals coming toward the town from the direction of Lexington. They immediately countermarched, supposing, no doubt, that my intention was to get into the rear. This enabled me to bring off my entire command without molestation, with the exception of two of my pickets, who were probably surprised. I reached Winchester that day at 12 o'clock, and remained until 4 o'clock, when I proceeded toward Richmond.

At Winchester I found a number of arms, which were destroyed.

I arrived at Richmond at 12 o'clock that night, and remained until the next afternoon, when I proceeded to Crab Orchard. I had determined to make a stand at Richmond and await reinforcements, as the whole people appeared ready to rise and join me, but I received information that large bodies of cavalry, under Gen. Clay Smith, and Cols. Woolford, Metcalf, Munday and Wheeler, were endeavoring to surround me at this place. So I moved on to Crab Orchard. There I attached my portable battery to the telegraph leading from Stanford to Louisville, and learned the exact position of the enemy's forces, and directed my movements accordingly.

Leaving Crab Orchard at 11 o'clock, I arrived at Somerset, distant twenty-eight miles, at sundown. I took possession of the telegraph, and countermanded all the previous orders that had been given by Gen. Boyle to intercept me, and remained in perfect security all night. I found a very large supply of commissary stores, clothing, blankets, shoes, hats, etc., at this place, which were destroyed. I also found the arms that had been taken from Gen. Zollicoffer, together with large quantities of shell and ammunition, all of which were destroyed. I also burned at this place, and Crab Orchard, about one hundred and thirty Government wagons.

From Somerset I proceeded to Monticello, and from thence to between Livingston and Sparta, where my command is now encamped.

I left Knoxville on the 4th day of this month with about 900 men, and returned to Livingston on the 28th inst. with nearly 1,200, having been absent just 24 days, during which time I traveled over a thousand miles, captured 17 towns, destroyed all the Government supplies and arms in them, dispersed about 1,500 Home Guards, and paroled nearly 1,200 regular troops. I lost, in killed, wounded and missing, of the number that I carried into Kentucky, about 90.

I take great pleasure in testifying to the gallant bravery and efficiency of my whole command. There were individual instances of daring so conspicuous that I must beg the privilege of referring to them. Private Moore, of Louisiana, a member of Company A, of my regiment, particularly distinguished himself in leading a charge at Cynthiana, which had an important effect in winning the battle. The reports of the regimental commanders, which are inclosed, are respectfully referred to for further instances of individual bravery and efficiency. I feel indebted to all my aids for the promptness with which my orders were executed, and particularly to Col. St. Leger Grenfel, for the assistance which his experience afforded me.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN H. MORGAN,
Acting Brigadier-General, C. S. A.

R. A. ALSTON, A. A. G.

FROM RICHMOND.

Mr. JOHN R. THOMPSON, "Dixie," writes from Richmond under date of July 31:

"There is an unusual activity in military matters just now. Yesterday a long train of artillery, numbering more than fifty pieces with their caissons, passed up Main-street, attracting great attention, for each battery had signalized itself in the recent battles before the city, and several of them carried along with their own guns the beautiful Parrots, Dahlgrens and howitzers captured from the enemy. It is not necessary to say which direction this artillery brigade took in leaving the town. To-day we have had some cavalry regiments and a considerable infantry force on the march for other scenes of action. The signs are that renewed fighting will occur before August is a week old.

It is generally believed that McCLELLAN is moving off his entire force from that charming and most eligible position at Berkeley, which the correspondents of the Northern Press thought so capital a *point d'appui*, and where Rev. Dr. FRANCIS VINTON declared he was nearer to Richmond than he had been at any previous time. The suns of July have done their work with his troops. Ague and fever, bilious and typhoid, and all varieties of febrile complaints, except Yellow Jack, have prevailed among them to an alarming extent, and even the Government at Washington, that soulless and merciless body of tyrants, has become frightened at the disappearance of McCLELLAN's thousands. LINCOLN might well say that he could not account for the astonishing falling off in the numbers under the young NAPOLEON's command. So that McCLELLAN has determined upon another 'change in his base line.' At least such is believed to be the fact in Richmond.

Already a large number of transports have gone down on James River, and more are reported daily as on their way. Their destination is doubtless Fredericksburgh, where they will reinforce Gen. POPE. In a few days McCLELLAN will probably go to take the command of the entire body in person, and make his third attempt to get to Richmond from this new line of approach. We may therefore expect a conflict upon a grand scale ere long, somewhere on the confines of Caroline and Hanover Counties. If repulsed there, as we have every confidence the Yankees will be, nothing more can be done by them until the fresh three hundred thousand volunteers or conscripts of the North are ready for the field.

No little dissatisfaction is expressed that in the cartel for the exchange of prisoners no provision has been made for the liberation of the non-combatant Confederate citizens who have been seized by the officers of the United States Government, and carried off to pine in Yankee dungeons. By the terms of the cartel, citizens can only be exchanged for citizens, and in the very nature of the case, we cannot have anything like an equal number of such prisoners with the Yankees. The only non-combatants among the enemy likely to fall into our hands are the teamsters, sutlers, chaplains, camp followers, &c., &c., that we may chance to take upon a battlefield, with now and then some imprudent and adventurous member of Congress like Mr. ELY, and but one other class remains *to be considered as subjects for exchange* with our captured citizens, and this class is composed of the traitorous Virginians, Tennesseeans and Kentuckians who uphold LINCOLN's despotic authority. But heretofore it has not been our custom, upon entering disloyal districts of the Confederate States, to arrest peaceable and unoffending citizens in their beds, and we have no considerable number of persons of the disloyal class to give up for our own brave and unfortunate brethren who have been imprisoned by ANDY JOHNSON, Gen. LEW. WALLACE, Gen. BUTLER, Gen. POPE, and the other minions of the despot at Washington. So that Messrs. SOULE and MAZUREAU must bide their time; the Nashville clergymen, who feared God and did not fear ANDY JOHNSON, must languish in indefinite confinement; and the six prominent gentlemen of Fredericksburgh, who were hurried off at midnight last week, cannot expect to see home or family till the end of the war; while hundreds of others *in simili casu*, who have already sickened of the heartless cruelty of the North, must yet longer bear it as best they may. The matter is involved in some difficulty, it is true, for if soldiers and officers could be demanded by the Yankees in exchange for citizens, LINCOLN would order at once the arrest of the whole population of New-Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, Norfolk, and parts of rural Virginia, now in possession of his troops, to be kept for exchange for the next ten or twenty thousand soldiers taken prisoner by LEE, JACKSON, PRICE, VAN DORN, MORGAN or STUART. Still it does seem a hardship that nothing can be done for these unhappy innocent victims of Northern hatred. As for the members of the Maryland Legislature, and the eminent citizens of Baltimore, who have so long borne with brave hearts and unflinching resolution the imprisonment in Fort Warren, we can only say, all honor to the faithful and true men who keep their loyalty and love and zeal unchilled by the coldness of the Northern dungeon. Whatever fate may betide Maryland, they shall not be forgotten by the South.

An amusing illustration of the manner in which the Yankee Government is swindled by its contractors has been afforded in the bombardment of Vicksburgh. The officers of the ram *Arkansas* have sent to the Secretary of the Navy handfuls of glass marbles, such as the boys call 'alleys,' or 'alley taws,' which were thrown out from the Yankee shells, upon the deck of that vessel, and which can be picked up, doubtless, anywhere in the streets of the city. The contractor had bargained to supply shells loaded with iron grape-shot or leaden bullets, but finding glass the cheaper material, by half, he patriotically charged his projectiles with the vitreous sphere, which are nothing like so deadly in their effect, by reason of wanting the momentum acquired by the heavier article. Perhaps the contractor was a Southern sympathiser, on the sly, and purposely made his shells as little mischievous as possible, *this being in the interest of his pocket.*

The number of these Southern sympathizers in the North is evidently on the increase. Another series of such victories as those gained by JACKSON in the Valley, another excursion of JACK MORGAN into Kentucky, another such change of his base line as that effected by McCLELLAN five weeks ago, will inaugurate a considerable peace party in Yankeedom, of which it is just as likely as not that the New-York *Herald* will be the organ. Last year, such an article as that recently published in the Newark (N. J.) *Journal* would not have been tolerated by the mob, nor by the Cabinet. The *Exchange*, of Baltimore, nor the *Daily News* of New-York, both suppressed by SEWARD, never spoke out more boldly the language of common sense and real patriotism. Last year, such a speech as that lately made in the treason case of the GORDONS in Boston, would have secured for the maker of it lodgings in Fort Warren. Mr. SENNOT, who uttered this speech, was once in high favor with the Abolitionists. He came to Richmond as their paid attorney to advocate the cause of JOHN BROWN before the Legislature of Virginia, was respectfully heard at the bar of the Senate, and returned to get his fee. But he had the boldness, after reaching Boston, to publish a card declaring that the utmost freedom of speech was tolerated in Virginia, the defamers of the State to the contrary notwithstanding, and that he had been treated with a courtesy which he should not forget, and this lowered Mr. SENNOT very much in the opinion of the 'friends of freedom.' His speech in the GORDON case is significant of a growing discontent with the war at the North. Let us be true to ourselves, let us relax no efforts in our struggle for independence, and we shall ere long secure it without foreign intervention.

If any one desires to see the freedom of the Press carried to the furthest extreme, and the Confederate States vindicated from any design to trample down the bulwarks of free Government, let him read the leader in the Richmond *Examiner* of this morning, where President DAVIS is attacked in terms as bitter, unsparing and denunciatory as the dictionary can furnish.

WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

From the Grenada Appeal, Aug. 9.

A highly intelligent gentleman, a planter on the Mississippi River, yesterday informed us that within the last three weeks nearly, if not quite, $1,000,000 worth of negroes have been taken by the Yankees or enticed off by them, from the Counties of Tunica and Coahoma. Most of this could have been saved by a single battalion of cavalry operating along or near the river.

The Yankees have also secured about fifteen hundred bales of cotton in that section, and are now making their way down to Bolivar County, having reached the vicinity of Huspuckane, near Sunflower Landing. Near this locality they were met, on Saturday last, by the Bolivar Troop, a company of the First Regiment Mississippi Cavalry, which had been on a visit to Bolivar County, under command of Lieut.-Col. MONTGOMERY, and which was at the time on its way back to headquarters.

This troop reached the vicinity of Sunflower Landing on Friday night, and hearing that the Yankees were at T. H. McNEILL's, engaged in hauling off his cotton, Col. MONTGOMERY formed an ambuscade early Saturday morning, but the Yankees had already gone off with the last cotton about daylight, carrying with them thirty-five of Mr. McNEILL's negroes. Col. MONTGOMERY then fell back about two miles to Judge TOPPEN's place, setting fire to the cotton there, and detailing men to burn the cotton at other places in that neighborhood. Late in the afternoon, the approach of the Yankees toward Judge TOPPEN's was made known by the firing of our pickets posted about a mile up the road. The pickets fell back slowly, Col. MONTGOMERY, meanwhile, awaiting near Judge TOPPEN's dwelling in readiness to receive the enemy—the whole troop, however, falling back as the enemy advanced, to a position a half mile in the rear, in a skirt of woods, between Judge TOPPEN's and Col. FORNIER's. Here a stand was made, and the Yankees, though numbering at least two hundred and fifty men, (this being the number stationed for two days at Mr. McNEILL's,) retreated in haste, burning Judge T.'s dwelling-house and gin, and taking off all his negroes then on the place, forty or fifty in number.

None of our men were hurt in this skirmish. The injury to the enemy is not known, except from the report of one of Judge TOPPEN's negroes, who left the Yankees and came home after a day's absence. He reports that he had seen several wounded—did not know whether any had been killed or not, nor whether he saw all the wounded. Stains of blood were, however, afterwards found by our men on the battle-field. On the Monday, after this skirmish, the Yankees were determined to be in force at Mr. DAMPALE's place, superintending the ginning of his cotton. Col. MONTGOMERY arranged a surprise, which proved most successful. A dash was made upon them; about twenty were killed and wounded and three prisoners brought off. It was thought there would be another fight on Tuesday, the day our informant left. But it is impossible for Col. MONTGOMERY and his small force, gallant as they are, to hold them in check long—even with the assistance of the Bolivar and Coahoma guerrillas, about one hundred of whom have joined them. The people of those counties need aid—not one particle has yet been sent. The Bolivar troop, as is understood, was there accidentally. As it is, the Yankees have it pretty much their own way. The people are flying from their homes—some stopping in remote places in the cane, others continuing to the hills.

Cannot our military authorities furnish the people on the river some assistance?

A SOUTHERN LOCOMOTIVE.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer.

The mechanical enterprise and skill of the Macon and Western Railroad repair shop at Macon, we had gratifying evidence of, a day or two ago, in seeing the handsome locomotive *Victory* on one of the railroad tracks near the depot in this city, proudly challenging, as it were, the critical examination of our experienced machinists, while it was commanding the admiration of our citizens; for though they, as well as ourselves, have seen more powerful engines, none have seen more bright, or a more beautiful "machine." We learn that the work on this was commenced about eight months ago; that it was done in the Macon and Western Railroad repair shop; and that, with the exception of the bell, safety balance, steam gauge, and water gauge, it was completed in that shop; these, too, would have been made there, but for the fact that they were already on hand. We also learn that the brass mountings of the engine were cast at the foundry of the shop in Macon, by a Macon made mechanic. All this is highly creditable to the machinists of the shop, where the *Victory* was constructed, for, if we are correctly advised, and we believe we are, there is no locomotive shop in America that does all the work, or finishes all the material, of a locomotive—the brass mountings, wheels, axles, etc., being all purchased for their machines.

The *Victory* weighs 23 tons, and cost a little over $8,000. She is now being run by Engineer JOE HARTMAN, and was constructed under the supervision of Mr. E. CROCKETT, the master machinist of the shop.

We see in this evidence that the South can go on and build her locomotives. She possesses both the mechanical skill and ability to do so. If she will only be energetic and persevere she will achieve another *victory* over the North as important in its results as *victories* won upon the battle-field. The machinists of Macon have shown what they can do. Those of Atlanta have already demonstrated their ability to turn out work of the same description. Savannah, if she has not already done so, can with her machinists do the same. Let us then have no more Yankee locomotives after this revolution is ended and our independence won, but let us construct them at home, in Georgia, and thus achieve a victory in mechanics over the world, and especially over the North.

"OUR NAVY."

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* says:

"*Our navy lifts its head again. We hear of sundry iron-clads at Southern ports 'in a state of forward*ness.' The *Arkansas* remains quiet, because of repairs and the necessity of getting a new crew—that which manned her on her way down being only a temporary crew. May be so; but it is the rule, I believe, for every Confederate vessel and army to keep profoundly quiet for from one to nine months after a fight. A good story is told in this connection about Mr. MALLORY. He was showing a sharp letter he had written in regard to the early completion of a ship, and telling plaintively of a number of such letters he had written before to the same firm. The gentleman to whom he showed the letter said, quietly, 'D—n it, man, quit writing and go down and cuss 'em, cuss 'em. They care nothing for your writing—cuss 'em, cuss 'em.'"

THE BATTLES.

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*, writes:

"Mr. CROCKER, Superintendent of the Army Intelligence Office, states that his books show between 11,000 and 12,000 wounded in the battles before Richmond, and thinks the whole number, including those in private houses not reported to him, will be about 12,500. Gen. LEE, I am told, estimates the killed at 3,500. To these must be added a great many who were disabled by exhaustion, want of food and bad water, so that the sum total would amount, perhaps, to 18,000 or 20,000. The percentage of deaths among the wounded has been heavy, owing to the hot weather. I have heard it put at 30 per cent., but this is foolish. No case of amputation above the knee is said to have recovered, but this also I doubt."

ENFORCING THE CONSCRIPTION.

The following order, issued by the post-commander of a school of instruction, of which there are a number in Mississippi, shows how the Confederates are enforcing the conscription:

JACKSON, Miss., July 25.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 1.—Having been assigned to the command of a camp of instruction located at Brookhaven, Lawrence County, Miss., it is ordered that all persons not exempt from enrollment for service in the armies of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five, residing in the following counties, (here follows a list of thirty-eight counties comprising the district belonging to this camp,) report in person on the first Monday in August, 1862, at said camp.

No exemptions will be allowed except on the certificates of physicians holding commissions as Surgeons of the C. S. Army. Persons holding such certificates will report themselves at the camp, said certificates being subject to the approval of the commander.

All refugees or citizens belonging to the Confederacy, and in possession of the enemy, who now are, or may come within the limits of the above-named counties, are included in the above order.

All persons failing to comply with the above order will be arrested and treated as deserters.

Each person will bring with him one blanket or quilt, a tin cup and plate, and from three to five days' rations, according to the distance from the camp.

Transportation on the different railroads will be furnished on application to the conductors.

By order of the Secretary of War,

M. R. CLARK, Major and A. A. G.

VICKSBURGH.

From the Vicksburgh Whig, Aug. 6.

Our city is beginning to exhibit signs of actual life again. The people are flocking back to their homes, stores are being opened, and the pulsations of business have gained a fresh impetus. The houses which were struck by the enemy's shells are being repaired, the streets and sidewalks that were torn up are being made passable, drays and wagons of every description throng our thoroughfares from "early morn till dewy eve," and altogether Vicksburgh presents a busy, bustling appearance. Hotels and restaurants are preparing to reopen, bankers are brushing off their counters for business, and soon we expect to be able to tell our readers that the long "beleagured city" is herself again.

SUBSTITUTES.

A SUBSTITUTE.—I will serve as a substitute in the Confederate service for $2,500, or in the Militia for $1,500. For further information apply to THOMAS ALLEN, Depot Agent at Duck Hill.

WANTED.—Any one wishing to act as a substitute for a man subject to the Conscript Act, will receive the following compensation: a likely negro boy and Five Hundred dollars. Address B., *Appeal* Office.

CAUGHT.

From the Grenada Appeal.

We are much gratified to learn that a notorious individual, a planter on the river, by the name of PHARAOH POWELL, who has been hob-nobbing with the Federals since their arrival at Helena, has fallen into the hands of our military authorities, and will be dealt with accordingly hereafter.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Crowds at Old Point—Another Stampede Among the Sutlers—The Adirondack Gone—Commander T. H. Stevens, of the Monitor—Great Secesh Demonstration at Norfolk—Col. E. D. Cross, of the Fifth New-Hampshire.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OLD POINT, Monday, Aug. 18, 1862.

Old Point is literally swarming once more with people—military and civilian—the Hygeia Hotel presenting at night the most ludicrous and comfortless appearance, with mattresses strewed so thickly along all the corridors and passages, that one has to engineer his way to bed, among heads and upturned faces, as carefully as a cat feels its way among the brittle things on a crockery shelf.

The greatest proportion of the crowd is military, and such a blazing exhibition of shoulder-straps—of all colors of the rainbow—perhaps Old Point never beheld before. Where they come from, whither bound, and what officers command them, are facts that I do not intend to make public here, even at this late hour, and in spite of the example of other correspondents—simply, because, in doing so, it is quite impossible to conceive the amount of mischief that may even yet be perpetrated.

Among the crowds here are any quantity of army sutlers, veritable stormy petrels, who are sure to be found wherever a tempest is brewing. They can find no resting-place here, however, for the moment they arrive the authorities are at them, and an order was again read yesterday, warning off all "civilians" from Old Point, which will, no doubt, bring about an immediate stampede.

The *Adirondack*—United States war-steamer—left us yesterday, under sealed orders. Where she is bound to is, therefore, matter of conjecture; but one thing certain is, that the rebel pirates had better keep clear of Capt. GANSEVOORT, and his brave officers and crew. The slipping of the *Herald* through their fingers at Nassau has not only nettled them but roused their appetite, and if they only managed to come "athwart hawse" a rebel craft, let her look out.

While talking of salt-water matters, I am happy to announce that Lieut.-Commander T. H. STEVENS, late of the gunboat *Maratanza*, and formerly of the *Ottawa*—Commodore DUPONT's South-Atlantic Squadron—has just been made commander of the *Monitor*. Promotion never fell upon more worthy shoulders. Commander STEVENS is the very model of a sailor—as brave and loyal as he is affable and unassuming. It is only to be hoped that his superiors will soon be induced to put him at some kind of daring and dashing work that will enable him to do good for his country while distinguishing himself; and I speak by the book when I say that the lion-hearted commander is only longing for such an opportunity. Lieut. JEFFERS, of the *Monitor*, resigned in ill-health.

An event took place at Norfolk yesterday, which many may choose to look upon indifferently, but which all loyal people here regret exceedingly. The Secessionists of Norfolk, who, beyond all question, have been every day becoming more rampant and defiant during the last two or three months, had a grand opportunity yesterday for exhibiting the intensity of their feelings and open sympathy for our enemies.

It was on the occasion of the burial of a private, named DOUGHERTY, of the Third Alabama Regiment. The funeral ceremony took place at the Church of St. Paul's, where Rev. OKESON officiated, amid a great crowd, chiefly of women, and the body was afterwards conducted to the cemetery, attended by a large concourse of people. It is stated—I know not how truly—that a prominent rebel citizen, having seen Gen. VIELE on the subject previously, the latter consented, provided no more than fifty were present. But, instead of fifty, a large concourse of people were collected from the towns of Norfolk and Suffolk, and numbering, at the least estimate, between five and six hundred. The men followed the corpse, and the women lined the sidewalks. The coffin was completely covered with wreaths of flowers, and, at the grave, the ladies standing by threw bouquets in showers over the heads of the people.

Now, anywhere else and under any other circumstances, God forbid that I should utter one word against this feeling of respect shown to the dead; but when we consider the *position* in which Norfolk stands toward the Union at this moment, and the utter contempt they have ever shown toward Unionists and the Administration of the United States, it does seem to me—and it will be odd if the public do not think so too—that the ends of humanity could have been obtained with much less ostentation and open insult to the duly constituted authorities. Gen. VIELE had ordered that the secesh flag should not be publicly displayed on the occasion; but the *secesh flag was used*, though covertly insinuated among wreaths of flowers.

This is the third time within one month—but never before on so large a scale—that a similar exhibition has taken place. That such displays—no matter how good or humane the intent—have the effect of encouraging disloyalty and crushing out entirely whatever Union feeling is existing no man in his senses can doubt; and I am informed by parties well acquainted with Norfolk, and on whose word I can rely, that in that large crowd were many *Unionists*, drawn there, because on such an occasion to have remained away would *have made them marked men, perhaps doomed ones, in the event of the rebels ever returning*. Such latitude may be all very right in the eyes of what some people call "conservatism," but conservatives among us would do well to put this question to themselves: Had a Union private died in Richmond would the authorities there have permitted the Unionists of that city to make any such display at his grave? If not, why this difference? What right (the people indignantly ask) have our public servants to be constantly showering kindnesses and benefits upon disloyal people, who return them only with hatred and contempt, and deny the same advantages to us?

The strange vicissitudes of war have just brought me in contact with an old member of the Cincinnati and New-York Press, (the *Times* of both those cities,) Col. E. D. CROSS, of the Fifth New-Hampshire, which gallantly bore the brunt of the battle at Fair Oaks. The Colonel was badly wounded in the thigh, had to return home, and is now on his way to rejoin his regiment. His numerous friends both in New-York and Cincinnati will be glad to hear that, with the exception of a lingering pain from his wound, the Colonel is quite well, and ready for fresh work.

NEMO.

Drafting Negroes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The editorial in the TIMES of yesterday, headed "Negro Brigades through a Needle's Eye," appears to me to be neither fair nor well founded in facts. Instead of Gov. ANDREW having overstrained a point or taken advantage of some verbal inaccuracy, as I understand the matter, he has done only what it was plainly his imperative duty to do, and the duty also of the Governor of every other State to do, and what it was furthermore the imperative duty of the President to require them to do.

In saying this, I assume that the reports which I have seen of the law passed at the last session of Congress, under which this draft must be made, are correct, if not, I may be mistaken; but the law as I have read it expressly declares that "the enrollment of the Militia shall *in all cases include all able-bodied male citizens* between the ages of eighteen and forty-five." The word "white" is not inserted, nor omitted, I apprehend, by mistake, but purposely. And citizens of eighteen does not mean voters even, but must be understood in the liberal sense of subjects of the Government whom it may lawfully command.

Has not then every man who is liable to be drafted a right to demand of President LINCOLN, in the name of justice and of law, that the enrollment shall include colored subjects or citizens as well as white? Is there any way for him to avoid this without being grossly recreant to law and duty unless he is ready to indorse the sham Dred Scott decision and deny that a colored man, a negro, if you please, can be a citizen of this nation, although the foundation of its Government and Constitution is the legal equality of all its subjects.

But is President LINCOLN willing to thus stultify himself and deny his former doctrines. Will he stand up boldly, face to face, before the people of this land, and take that Pro-Slavery decision as authority and law? Will he assert with WICKLIFFE and the like that this is "white man's land," and that negroes under the Constitution can be neither "citizens" nor even "people?" Will he maintain that the colored citizens of Rhode Island, or of any other State, are not also citizens of the Union?

I can conceive that a citizen of the United States, under some circumstances, might not be a citizen of any State in such wise as to be entitled to vote in purely State matters, but it is absurd, to my mind, to say that a man may be a citizen of a State, and yet not of the nation. And surely a person who would be a citizen with a white skin, will be a citizen, for the purposes of this act, whatever may be the color of his skin. A law making an alien a citizen of a State under conditions precluding or omitting his national citizenship, must be unconstitutional. The assumption that men of African descent are not equal in law to others, and cannot be citizens under our national Constitution, and the attempt, in the Dred Scott case, to foist this doctrine into the law of the land as an irrepealable interpretation, is a part, and no unimportant part, of the Pro-Slavery abominations and encroachments which called the Republican party into existence, and in the conflict led to the election of President LINCOLN on the one hand as leader, and to the rebellion under JEFF. DAVIS, as leader on the other.

I ask, then, is our Republican President ready to assert that a negro in whose case every condition entitles him to full national citizenship, except his color or the quality of his blood, cannot get over this disability or be a citizen, and possess a citizen's privileges and rights. If not, can he nullify this positive law, or avoid enrolling the colored citizens for the coming draft?

As a citizen, I demand the faithful execution of that law. I am tired and ashamed of the national injustice towards the blacks which is constantly practiced and boldly advocated. No thinking man, I apprehend, can in his conscience and in truth believe that an exclusion of men otherwise qualified, from citizenship, simply on account of color, is either just, or noble, or constitutional. Nor do such men in sincere truth believe that the State laws, of late so common, excluding negroes and imposing various disabilities and privations on account of color, are constitutional, or of any legal validity at all. These States think it expedient for them, and so determine to have it treated as constitutional. But all these wrongs and base violations of our Constitution must be done away before we shall stand as a nation upon safe and immovable ground. It is in vain to take these lies in our right hand, or attempt to put them as true stones in our building—we must sooner or later renounce them, or truth and right will renounce us. So long as this wrong to the whole colored race continues to be the prevailing practice of the nation, so long, I feel assured, will the displeasure and the pursuing and fierce judgments of God rest upon us.

Z. B.

AMHERST, Mass., Aug. 15, 1862.

LOYALTY IN OLD PUTNAM.

Enthusiastic Meeting at Lake Mahopac—Address by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Others.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAKE MAHOPAC, Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1862.

On Saturday last an enthusiastic war meeting, to aid recruiting, was held in Pine Grove, on the margin of the lake, near the principal hotels, which are this season crowded with guests. Throughout this county of Putnam there are many old Democrats who growl about the Republicans causing the war, and who say the Republicans should put it down, and all that sort of gammon, which acts as a wet blanket on the enlistments of the young and patriotic. This class has been sustained to some extent by a few of the Summer sojourners, who, with shrugs and winks, give out the idea that those who entertain such sentiments are not far wrong—not open sympathizers with rebellion, you will perceive, but those who, having scraped together a "few thousands," and who assume a "loud manner" in consequence—who are passive, inactive—who support Fourth-avenue clergymen of doubtful loyalty—who, when a war meeting is held, suddenly recollect sweet spots in which to have a picnic—who defer their return until such meeting is over—who fail to lend the aid of their presence to a gathering of the people—who, with lofty air, in hotel drawing-rooms, pronounce such gatherings "vulgar, you know," and wonder at the taste that indulges in "that sort of thing"—who are on Union Committees in town but not in the country.

We have among us many loyal gentlemen, earnest men, who fight the battles of the Republic socially, and who are ready when the draft calls to enter the ranks and do so physically. Well, these true men, sustained and abetted by sympathetic women, assisted by Mr. FERRIS, a young clergyman, stationed at the lake, were the principal getters-up of the meeting in this part of "Old Put." The meeting showed how responsive the heart of the people beats to the air of the Union when beyond the influence of the "croakers"—how cheerfully they enroll themselves for the suppression of this most infamous rebellion.

The meeting was opened with a prayer, followed by a capital speech, effectually delivered by Rev. Mr. FERRIS. Songs of a patriotic character were sung, and cheers given for "ABRAM," McCLELLAN and the Union.

The organization was perfected by the selection of the following gentlemen as officers: President, LEONARD D. CLIFT; Vice-Presidents, Lambert Suydam, John Bridge, Josiah O. Low, Adam W. Spies, Chauncey R. Weeks, Ambrose Ryder, George Luddington, Sarton Smith, Franklin Hyatt; Secretaries, William H. Lee, Walter T. Hatch, Wm. H. Scott, Pierre Humbert, John G. Miller; Treasurer, Lewis Ballard.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S SPEECH.

Mr. BEECHER was then introduced, and said:

I am glad to be called here, to-day, fellow-citizens, to attend a meeting of the people—meetings more powerful than legislatures or Congress—glad to think that such meetings are taking place in every town and hamlet throughout our loyal land, and that the heart of the people are in these gatherings. For my part, whenever, as now, I find myself in the midst of such a one, I have an ideal of what I should wish it to be—what our brave boys on the Potomac would wish to have it—an honest uprising of the people in their might and indignation. As you know, every State has given, and has given freely, the young and active, our sons and brothers, and when they are borne down, down in this fearful strife, there are others to supply their place, others to follow, until finally, if need be, the gray-haired sire will shoulder his musket and fight the battle for his children's inheritance—take his part in the war at once the most infamous and servile, but which must be waged for the maintenance of the best Government the sun ever shone upon.

War, my friends, is a dreadful thing—death is a dreadful thing—but there is something worse than death, worse than war, and that is Slavery; and since between these two we must choose, let it be the lesser evil. If this war must be one of extermination, let it be prosecuted like thunder, be as effectual as lightning. The fearful alternative has been forced upon us—it was not of our choosing; but its settling will be ours before we are done with it. It was not the North that struck the first blow, but with God's help it will strike the last. It was not we who fired the first shot at Sumter, outraged that flag which had been their banner and ours—which in other times their PINCKNEYS and RUTLEDGES were proud to fight for and under. It was left for their degenerate sons to raise a rebellious standard.

Oh, my friends, if this country is to be broken up, not into two or four, but into countless pieces, what can there be to live for? For my part, when that day comes, if ever it should, I shall be glad to lay in the blood-stained soil of my loved land, and give up life. Oh, my friends, that we should have lived to see our country distracted by such a causeless war. Yes I say causeless. I know there are many people here present, and elsewhere, who have an idea that GARRISON, PHILLIPS, CHEEVER and BEECHER, have had no small share in bringing it on, who look upon them as very dangerous men, and who, at the mention of WARD BEECHER's name, clasp their hands, with uplifted eyes, say wicked parson, believing, in their charity, that I should much better grace a tree than a pulpit, and praying that such a talking, mischievous man, may not be permitted to go at large. There are others again who know me, and who think me a very well-meaning member of society, but one very much in earnest in something, and I am rather of that opinion myself. You know I am called an Anti-Slavery man, a Black Republican and Abolitionist; I think I may be considered an authority on what the Abolitionists believe. I have never advocated—though I hate Slavery, hate it root and branch—I have never, in either written or spoken production of mine, advised or advocated, nor to my knowledge has there been among the Abolitionists any advocate for the invasion of Southern States for the abrogation of Slavery, or any interfering with their constitutional rights; far from me, my friends, has ever been such a thought. I hate Slavery because I love Liberty, in the widest sense of the word—liberty for all; for anything which the hand of God has made, and life given it, let it be free, I say, for God's sake. Yet, though I detest Slavery with all the powers of my soul, I have never yet seen the right of our invading the South for the sake of destroying it. We only desired, only claimed, that where yet it had not set its debasing foot, it should not do so; that in that part of the territory where Slavery does not exist, don't let it come; but in those States where it is and has been, let them keep what they have got, in the Devil's name, not *God's*. *Don't use force*, but discuss the question; appeal to the Southern mind, the Southern intellect; reason with them, argue with them, for words are mighty in time; discuss the question openly, publicly, in season and out of season, and the leaven will work in time.

The greatest agitator—greater than the Abolitionist—was CALHOUN. He was the best agitator the cause ever had. He hatched the brood that "precipitated" the war. They have been quietly getting matters as they wanted them—TOOMBS, YANCEY, RHETT and SLIDELL being no mean assistants. They got the saddle on our backs, the bit in our mouths, and meant to ride us rough-shod whither they would. We have seen our rights wrested from us; have yielded point after point rather than have a rupture between the North and South. They have had Administration after Administration, Cabinet after Cabinet, President after President, on their side. We had but one resource, one privilege left. Votes. The time for a Presidential election arrived, and we had but these little pieces of paper, which fell into the ballot-box like snow-flakes, attesting a nation's choice. We had at length a chance to choose between a man who favored the South or one who favored the whole country; one who was a partisan and one who would uphold the Constitution in its integrity. The people voted, and ABRAHAM LINCOLN was the choice; and it was thus, my fellow-citizens, because the chosen of the majority was not the candidate of the Pro-Slavery men, that the South took up arms against their Northern brethren.

Did I not say right, that it was a causeless war? that it arose not on account of Slavery, but because we used our freemen's right to elect the man we pleased to administer our Government. The South thought we could not fight; they believed us to be cowards—poor, miserable money-getting creatures, without patriotism or courage. They have found us hard to kindle, but they have yet to learn that once kindled we are harder to put out. If we had earlier been in earnest as we are now, this war would have been of short duration. Believing heartily, as I do in our President—for he is an honest man—I have sometimes thought he was too lenient, too tender with the traitors, and I feel now that a more decided policy would be better, but I also believe that through all and above all, that God has had another purpose, and that we are the instruments He uses for the furtherance of His will; that He weaves His web slowly, surely, unerringly passing the shuttle backward and forward, through our intentions and actions, which rightly directed go into the woof and serve to fill up the warp of His glorious design. The time that seems to have been lost, the delay granted from the best motives, has evolved a greater good, and my faith is that out of all the darkness God will in His own good time bring light.

We went into this war for no other purpose than to defend the integrity of our nation, and we shall fight it to the death. Talk about peace! We don't want peace until rebellion is ended. We did not invade the South till they had turned traitors. The interference with Slavery, the mixing up of the slave question with the reduction of the rebels, has been the result of circumstances. There is a great outcry because of the confiscation of the slaves by the National Government. It is only now we are beginning to be earnest like our opponents. I say, heart and soul, take them wherever you can find them; but to the loyal, pay honestly for them; to the disloyal, pay with the stripes they deserve. I again reiterate, that when we were drawn into this war it was to crush rebellion—we honestly meant not to interfere with Slavery. But now 'tis different; we can no longer avoid it.

The country is moving slowly, [illegible]ly, and about as fast as is safe for so large a body to move. The question often arises, what is to be done with them, if emancipated. There are people who say we don't object to negroes, but we don't want them here—we don't want them equal to us. Don't be alarmed, my friends. I think with a fair start you will always be able to keep ahead of them. You need not fear equality. Look at those in our midst; politically free and equal, but socially far from it. We treat them worse at the North than they do South, where their position is defined. They receive more kindness, more consideration, than here; they love the climate and the Southern people better than they do the Northern, and they have reason to do so.

Emancipation declared and wages given them, and they would go South. No black man would leave a tropical for a colder clime, unless in pursuit of freedom; for that they would live under the icebergs of the North. I believe, with a choice of home open to them, with wages given them, you would seek in vain for a black man at the North in twenty years from this time.

In conclusion, my friends, this county of Putnam bears a glorious name—of one of the greatest heroes in our history. Each schoolboy present remembers the story of his courage and his skill. Let old Putnam, then, recollect that story. In the far South there is a cave, and in that cave a fierce old wolf. Let each man, by the light of those eyes, fire right between them, and hitting the monster in a vital part, drag the old carcass forth with him.

I honor the dead who have fallen, I revere the wounded, and in years to come, when the rebellion is ended, it will be a man's highest honor to be known as one who fought in freedom's cause. Honor, memory and praise will be theirs in life, and dying God will take them to His heavenly rest.

M.

Letter from Wendell Phillips.

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:

You misrepresent me when you say that I "discourage enlistments in the Union armies;" though for aught I know, the garbled extracts and lying versions of New-York papers may make me do that and many other things of which I never thought. You know, by experience, that the American Press, in general, neither tries nor means to speak truth about Abolitionists of any type. I have never discouraged enlistments. In the Union army are kindred and some of my dearest friends. Others rest in fresh and honorable graves. No one of these ever heard a word from me to discourage his enlisting. I had the honor, last March, to address the Fourteenth Massachusetts at Fort Albany, and, this very week, the Thirty-third Massachusetts at Camp Cameron. No man in either regiment heard anything from my lips to discourage his whole-souled service of the Union.

Allow me to state my own position. From 1843 to 1861, I was a Disunionist, and sought to break the Union, convinced that disunion was the only righteous path, and the best one for the white man and the black. I sought disunion, not through conspiracy and violence, but by means which the Constitution itself warranted and protected. I rejoice in those efforts. They were wise and useful. *Sumter changed the whole question. After that, peace and justice both* forbade disunion. I now believe three things:

1. The destruction of Slavery is inevitable, whichever section conquers in this struggle.

2. There never can be peace or union till Slavery is destroyed.

3. There never can be peace till one Government rules from the Gulf to the Lakes; and, having wronged the negro for two centuries, we owe him the preservation of the Union to guard his transition from Slavery to Freedom, and make it short, easy and perfect.

Believing these three things, I accept WEBSTER's sentiment, "Liberty and Union now and forever, one and inseparable." Gladly would I serve that Union—giving it musket, sword, voice, pen—the best I have. But the Union, which has for twenty-five years barred me from its highest privileges by demanding an oath to a Pro-Slavery Constitution, still shuts that door in my face; and this Administration still clings to a policy which, I think, makes every life now lost in Virginia, and every dollar now spent there, utter waste. I cannot conscientiously support such a Union and Administration. But there is room for honest difference of opinion. Others can support it. To such I say, Go—give to the Union your best blood, your heartiest support.

Is there, then, no place left for me? Yes. I believe in the Union. But Government and the Union are one thing. This *Administration* is quite another. Whether the Administration will ever pilot us through our troubles I have serious doubts; that it never will unless it changes its present policy, I am quite certain. Where, then, is my place under a Republican Government, which only reflects and executes public opinion? I believe in getting through this war by the machinery of regular Government, not by any Cromwell stalking into the Senate Chamber or the White House. Where, then, is my post, especially under an Administration that avowedly sits waiting, begging to be told what to do? I must educate, arouse and mature a public opinion that shall compel the Administration to adopt and support it in pursuing the policy I can aid. This I do by frankly and candidly criticising its present policy, civil and military. However "inapt and objectionable" you may think my "means," they are exactly described in your own words: "The good citizen may owe his Government counsel, entreaty, admonition, to abandon a mistaken policy, as well as force to sustain it in the discharge of its great responsibilities." No Administration can demand of a citizen to sacrifice his conscience, and the limits within which he is bound to sacrifice his opinion are soon reached. If the Press had not systematically eulogized a General, whom none knew, and few really trusted, we should have saved twelve months, five hundred millions of dollars, and a hundred thousand lives. In my opinion, had the *Tribune* continued last August, to do its duty and demand vigor of the Government, you would have changed or converted the Cabinet in another month, and saved us millions of dollars, thousands of lives, and untold disgrace. Such criticism is always every thinking man's duty. War excuses no man from this duty; least of all now, when a change of public sentiment to lead the Administration to, and support it in, a new policy, is our only hope of saving the Union. The Union belongs to me as much as to ABRAHAM LINCOLN. What right has he or any official—our servants—to claim that we shall cease criticising his mistakes, when they are dragging the Union to ruin? I find grave faults in President LINCOLN; but I do not believe he makes any such claim.

I said on the 1st of August that, had I been in the Senate, I should have refused the Administration a dollar or a man until it adopted a right policy. That I repeat. Had I been, in that way, a part of the Government, I should have tried so to control its action. You were bound as a journalist, I think, to have impressed that duty on the Republican Party which holds the Administration. Such a course is right and proper under free Governments. But when Congress has decided, and under its authority, or by his own, the President demands soldiers, the hour for such effort or protest is gone. We have no right then to "discourage enlistments," as a means to change public opinion, or to influence the Administration. Our remedy is different. If we cannot actively aid we must submit to the penalty, and strive meanwhile to change that public thought which alone can alter the action of Government.

That duty *I try* to do in my measure. My criticism is not like that of the Boston *Courier* and its kindred, meant to paralyze the Administration, but to goad it to more activity and vigor, or to change the Cabinet. I claim of you, as a journalist of broad influence, that you resume the post which I think you deserted last Summer, and hasten the ripening of that necessary public purpose by constant and fearless criticism of the whole policy of the Administration, civil and military, in order to avert years of war, to save thousands of lives, to guard the industry of the future from grinding taxes, to secure speedy and complete justice for the negro, and to put the Union beyond hazard.

Respectfully yours,

AUG. 16, 1862. WENDELL PHILLIPS.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Names of those brought by the Steamer Atlantic.

The following are the names of the sick and wounded soldiers who arrived here yesterday by the steamer:

[illegible]

Opium as a Substitute for Lint in Gunshot and Other Suppurating Wounds.

To the Editor of the American Medical Times:

I have for many years past been in the habit of using picked oakum, in all cases of suppurating wounds, particularly in compound fracture with opened joints, where the suppuration is excessive. The great number of gunshot wounds now in Belleview Hospital, where I was at entirely to the exclusion of lint, has furnished an opportunity for a number of army surgeons to examine its advantages, and they have requested me to make the subject more generally known to the profession through the medium of your valuable medical journal.

One of the objects of lint applied to a suppurating wound, is to absorb the discharge; now, if you make the lint is composed either entirely or in greater part of cotton, it acts more like a tampon, or a retainer of the secretions, than as an absorber.

If you will take a bale of cotton and immerse it in the river for one month, or even longer, and then remove it, you will find on opening it that the cotton in the centre of the bale is perfectly dry, thus proving that it cannot be soaked through any great thickness, or that it will not absorb moisture. So, when placed over a suppurating wound and left for some hours, it will be found perfectly dry except at the point of contact; acting, in fact, like a bung in a barrel, or a cork in a bottle—to *prevent* the escape of the pus—which necessarily burrows in different directions, thus forming extensive sinuses, and adding great to the danger of the patient; and, when removed, the pus will gush out in large quantities. Now, if you place picked oakum over these same wounds, you will find after the same number of hours, that the oakum is perfectly saturated with pus, and the wound itself almost perfectly dry and clean—the oakum acting like a syphon, and discharging the contents of the abscess by capillary attraction.

It is necessary to place under the wound a piece of India-rubber cloth, or oiled muslin, for the sake of cleanliness; and in case of much inflammation, by simply wetting the oakum in cold water, and wrapping the oiled muslin around the limb or wounded part so as to exclude the air, you have at once the easiest and most comfortable poultice that can be applied to it. In gunshot wounds, which go through and through a limb, particularly if made with the "Minie ball," the whirl or screw of the ball entangles in its thread the muscular fibres and cellular tissue, and separates them from their attachments for a long distance from the real track of the ball itself.

As the muscle and tegumentary tissues are more freely supplied with blood-vessels than the fat and cellular tissues, the consequence is that they begin to granulate much more readily than those other tissues, and will thus often close up the wound, and prevent the free escape of pus, before those parts have perfectly healed, and thus lead to the formation of extensive secondary abscesses. I, therefore, in all cases where no blood-vessels prevent it, pass an eyed probe through the wound and draw through it a few fibres of the oakum or tarred rope, which keeps it perfectly free, and the tar is a very excellent antiseptic, and removes all unpleasant odor.

A few fresh fibres are, twisted on the end of the seton at every dressing, and drawn into the wound, and the soiled pieces cut off and removed with the dressings.

Another great advantage which the oakum possesses over lint, which in these times of heavy taxation is not to be overlooked, is its cheapness. Lint at the time of the present time costs from $1 25 to $1 35 per pound, whereas the finest picked oakum can be obtained at the "Empire Oakum Works," No. 149 West Thirty-ninth-street, for ten cents per pound. And if it were universally adopted in the army it would save many thousands of dollars to the Government, and I confidently believe the life of many a soldier. And no surgeon who has once used it will ever resort to lint again—particularly if the lint is made of cotton.

Yours, etc., LEWIS A. SAYRE, M. D.,
Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital, etc.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Aid for Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

FESTIVAL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY AND SOCIAL UNION AT JONES' WOOD—SPEECHES OF GENS. BURNSIDE AND HON. J. D. TOWNSEND.

The festival conducted under the auspices of the Young Men's Literary and Social Union, in aid of sick and wounded soldiers, took place yesterday at Jones' Wood. There was a very large audience, who greeted the speeches with much enthusiasm. The first address was by Brig.-Gen. Burnsides, who spoke substantially as follows:

SPEECH OF GEN. BURNSIDE.

On the 4th day of July, 1776, civil and religious liberty were born into the world and baptized by the name of the United States of America. Their mission was the enfranchisement of the race, and all forms of bondage were decreed to fall before their onward march of civilization, christianity and freedom. For a period of eighty-three years those great principles have been developing themselves in the unexampled prosperity and happiness of the American people, and beneath their care a nation has sprung into existence whose span grasped two oceans and as many zones. An inconsiderable colonial existence has been exchanged for a grandeur nationality, and an empire has taken the place of a struggling and impoverished people. Men of every stripe and creed have found a home and shelter beneath the Constitution formed and adopted as the palladium of freedom. The history of such an epoch has been what might be expected from it. The country it produced has been the pride of its own people and the marvel of all others.

On the 11th of April, 1861, treason, in its most abhorrent form, was born into the world, and stole the name of secession. It stigmatized its advent by an act of contradiction and dishonesty. It raised a parricidal hand against the life of free institutions and popular governments, and to-day sedulously and wickedly contriving how it may most surely subvert and destroy the democratic system that a majorities shall govern. For this purpose it is in arms against established authority, and insolently demands that a great Republic shall be overthrown, and that upon its appalling ruin despotism shall wield an unchallenged sceptre. This is the real issue of the hour. It is a trend between aristocracy and democracy, between the rights of the many and the privileges of the few, between Liberty and Slavery. Stripped of mere verbiage, this is the question in controversy.

We are charged with the duty of determining how the contest shall eventuate. No more sacred obligation ever fell to the lot of men. As we determine it, the world knows "hitherto" to the darkness of the night time and feudal ages, or forward into the pure atmosphere of liberty, regulated by intelligence and [illegible]

[illegible]

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIVE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS ESCHEATED BY A NEW-YORK CLERK.—A case of embezzlement of considerable interest, owing in part to the amount involved, was brought before Justice BEAMAN yesterday afternoon at the Lower Police Court. The offender is a young Scotchman, aged 25 years, named CHARLES W. BANKS. At the time of the commission of the offence he was in the employ of Mr. COENRIES DE LAMARES, iron merchant in West Fifteenth-street. Last Monday his employer handed him a check upon the New-York County Bank for the sum of $3,500, and also another check for $2,000, all of which BANKS was requested to draw and return to his employer. The day passed, and the clerk did not return. On Tuesday, BANKS not having made his appearance, the employer began to grow uneasy about his money, and he therefore dispatched Mr. FAYE, his foreman, in pursuit of the delinquent clerk. The latter was traced to Tarrytown, Nyack and Fishkill, on the Hudson. At the last-named place it was found that at a late hour on Tuesday evening, BANKS had taken the cars of the New-York and Erie Railroad for the West. Mr. FAYE continued his pursuit, and at Middletown, in Orange County, where the purser stopped to make inquiries, the absconding clerk was found secreted in an upper room of a hotel. He was immediately taken into custody by Constable ADAMS of Middletown, and upon a search of his person no effects being made, the sum of $4,705 was found, the *ignis fatuus* in the bills of the New-York County Bank. Yesterday he was brought to New-York, and after a preliminary hearing before Justice BEAMAN, he was committed to the Tombs in default of $5,000 bail. He has confessed his guilt, and says that it is the first time that he has been guilty of the commission of any crime. After he had obtained the money from the bank, and before leaving the City, he changed his clothing, and on a red shirt and military cap and boots, and had his hair and whiskers cut off quite close. The unfortunate young man had been about two years with Mr. DE LAMARES, and hitherto, so far as is known, his reputation has been good. He says that after he left the City he became so nervous, bewildered and conscience-stricken that he did not know what course to pursue. He therefore wandered around from place to place upon the Hudson and vicinity, until he was captured.

FIRE IN WEST THIRTY-THIRD-STREET.—About 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, the carpenter shop of LOUIS LANE, in the rear of No. 69 West Thirty-third-street, took fire and was totally destroyed. Damage to stock and building, $800. No insurance. The front dwelling-house, occupied by F. S. CHASIN and owned by Mr. LANE, was damaged $500. No insurance. Mr. CHASIN's damage on furniture is about $400. No insurance. The shop of CHARLES RIVERS, staircase-builder, adjoining the shop of Mr. LANE, was also destroyed, together with a large quantity of wood stock. Damage, $1,200. No insurance. Mr. RIVERS's loss on furniture in front building No. 67 is $150. The building was damaged $200. Insured for $3,000 in the Hylewort Insurance Company. Front building No. 91, owned by Mrs. RICE, was damaged $100. Insured. Damage to furniture, $250; not insured. Mrs. JANE PLUNGUNIS occupied the first floor as a grocery and dwelling. Damage by water, $200. Insured for $700 in the Greenwich Insurance Company. The two-story frame building rear of No. 85, owned by FRANK GARDE, was damaged $600. Insured. Damage to furniture, $200. It is said that some children had been playing with matches in the carpenter-shop, and had dropped some of them among the shavings. The flames spread rapidly, and did fair at one time to sweep through the block.

ARREST ON A CHARGE OF TREASON.—A resident of Harlem, named THOMAS D. NAYES, was arrested yesterday by Officer DEVEON, of the Twelfth Precinct, upon the complaint of Mr. CHAS. S. FITZHUGH, who made an affidavit to the effect that NAYES had said "that any person enlisting at this time was very foolish, and if the Government could not put any but Abolitionists in power it had better give up." FITZHUGH further testifies that the accused is in constant communication with Southern rebels, and that the course which he has for some time pursued has greatly tended to prevent men from enlisting. Provost-Marshal KNAPP examined the prisoner for further examination. A German soldier, named FRANZ SCHWEYER, was arrested in Harlem, at the Twenty-seventh Precinct station-house, charged with doing all in his power to prevent enlistments. He was also detained at Police Headquarters.

ADMITTED TO PROBATE.—The following wills were on Tuesday admitted to probate: The will of Capt. James M. Wilson, late of Gen. Kearney's Staff, killed at the battle of Williamsburgh; the wills of Andrew Buchanan, George Hall, Michael Coffey, Robert Livingston, Philip Vallenar, William Whitney and Rosine Glotz, *alias* Maria Moser. The will of William A Walker was rejected, on ground of defect in execution.

SALE OF PRIZE COTTON.—Eight hundred bales of cotton, the cargo of the prize vessels *Magnolia* and *Andrewita*, were sold at auction, Tuesday, by order of the United States Marshal, and realized the sum of $166,209 62.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Myrtle-avenue Homicide—Coroner's Inquest and Verdict of the Jury—The Prisoner Held to Await the Action of the Grand Jury.

Coroner MORRIS held an inquest on Tuesday upon the body of CHARLES STEVENS, who was killed in an affray in an oyster saloon on the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Pearl-street, on Monday night, by the proprietor, JOHN DALEY. It appears that the deceased and a companion named EDWARD O'CONNER entered the saloon about 11 o'clock and called for some oysters. One of the party, as alleged, placed the catsup bottle in the butter-dish, which incensed the proprietor, and he ordered them out. O'CONNER went quietly, but STEVENS hesitated, and a quarrel ensued, when DALEY struck him two blows, causing him to fall upon the steps with his head, and resulted in almost instant death. The following is the evidence:

Edward O'Conner sworn—I reside at No. 98 Function-street; am a carpenter by trade; was in company last night with Charles Stevens from six till half past nine P. M.; we went into the cigar-store saloon on the corner of Pearl-street and Myrtle-avenue, to get some oysters in a quiet manner, and were waited upon by the man here under arrest; Mr. Stevens in eating his cabbage dropped the catsup-bottle on the butter-plate, and the proprietor remonstrated with him for setting the table-cloth; Mr. Stevens replied that he was insulted by the remarks of Mr. Daley, and then Daley ordered us to go out; Stevens replied that it was too bad, as the stews would be wasted; Daley replied that he did not want such customers; they then went toward the door; I passed out ahead of Stevens; I noticed the latter on the steps and turning round noticed that Daley and Stevens were conversing; I could not tell whether they were angry or not; Stevens asked Daley if he must go out? "yes; d— quick," replied Daley; I saw Stevens fall down at this time; Stevens was standing on the floor step of the passage way; I did not see any resistance offered by Stevens; I then went for a police officer and was absent about ten minutes, and on returning found Stevens still lying where he fell; between the time of quitting work and the time of the accident, Stevens drank three times in New-York of brandy; we came to Brooklyn and he drank one brandy smash; we also drank two glasses of bier in Willoughby-street; I only drank one glass of brandy smash and two glasses of beer; I remember distinctly all that transpired; I have been acquainted with Stevens about two years and worked with him; he was a very quiet man; I never saw him in a quarrel before; deceased did not speak after my return from the Police Station; I noticed some blood on his forehead; he did not appear to be intoxicated; he was in good humor; I did not see any reason for Daley's hard.

Wm. C. Scott, sworn—I reside at No. 3 Hampden-street; am a builder; was in the oyster saloon of Mr. Daley about ten or ten and a half o'clock P. M. last night; heard an altercation between Daley and the last witness, O'Conner; deceased, Mr. Stevens, also entered into the altercation with Daley; my attention was first directed to the parties by hearing Mr. Daley request them to go out; Mr. Daley said, "You had better go out; I will lose the stews;" the occasion of the trouble was Mr. Daley's complaining that the parties had soiled his table with butter; Mr. Daley then walked into the back room; the last witness told Mr. Daley that he felt insulted at what he said; do not recollect what the man was doing at the time; the last witness stepped to the door, and returning, told Daley he would advise him if he would put him out; during the time I did not notice Stevens saying or doing anything; Mr. Daley requested O'Conner to call quietly out but failing, I put my hands on O'Conner's back and gently pushed; he walked from the door; the window appeared to be under the influence of liquor and Daley had not sufficient force to put him out; I then saw Stevens walk toward mahogany; he went quietly up the gas door; Stevens then said to Daley, "I suppose you want me to go out;" Daley said, "Yes;" deceased then said, "You will have to put me out;" Stevens was at this time about six feet from the door, when Daley put his hands on his shoulder to put him out; he pushed him with Stevens; reached the threshold of the door; deceased then mounted three or four steps and returned to the door-step; a few words with the foot; Stevens placed himself in a threatening attitude, with both fists clenched and raised; at this time I was sitting at the first table; my face toward the door; I cannot say if both sides of the door opened; my impression is, that they did; I then saw Daley strike Stevens two blows with the right hand and once with the left; deceased staggered back and fell on the steps; some deceased then arose and left; Mr. Daley did not speak; I saw the altercation; deceased [illegible]

[illegible]

LAW REPORTS.

Repeal of Subpœnas; Statute Revives a Prior One.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Sarsfield vs. *Van Vaughten et al.*—The former Court of Chancery never entertained an action where the matter in dispute did not exceed $50. This practice obtained by virtue of its inherent power, and without the express sanction of any act of the Legislature. The latter by its silence, relinquished the power, and never attempted to intermeddle with it until it provided in the Revised Statutes, that the Court of Chancery should dismiss every suit where the matter in dispute does not exceed the value of $100. The only effect of this, was to enlarge the amount from $50 to $100. This provision of the Revised Statutes was repealed by the Legislature during the last session, the effect of which was to reduce the amount again from $100 to $50. It is no respect interferes with the power which the Court of Chancery for so long a period exercised on this subject. It is an ancient and well-established principle that if a statute which repeals or modifies another statute, or a rule, is itself subsequently repealed, the first statute or rule is thereby revived, without any formal words for that purpose. This Court as the successor of the Court of Chancery possesses all its powers, and I think convenience requires that the rule in question should be preserved.

The motion to dismiss the complaint is granted, without costs of action or motion.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Batchler vs. *Bush, &c.*—Report filed; order of confirmation of sale granted, and judgment directed in accordance therewith.

Churchill, &c. vs. *Santerious &c.*; *Cornbacks* vs. *Dey.*—Orders granted.

Sedgwick, Ex., &c. vs. *Libby.*—Judgment directed upon report of referee.

Shaubon &c. vs. *Bingley*; *Newton &c.* vs. *Wright &c.*; *Daly* vs. *Clogy*; *Same* vs. *Same*; *In the matter of Sunset Embowl.*—Orders granted.

Dubocqua vs. *Lellen.*—Order granted.

Bartley Gethuns.—Admitted to citizenship under act of Congress, after service in the army and an honorable discharge.

Before Justice Barbour.

Kipp et al. vs. *Smith et al.*—Case settled.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Aug. 23, 1865.

$1,500 U. S. 6s, '68, Reg.	99	141 Penn. Coal Co.	50
4,000 U. S. 5s, '67, Coup.	104¾	100 Erie R. Pref.	44⅛
2,000 U. S. 6s, '67 Reg.	104¾	100 do	44⅛
6,000 U. S. 6s, '68, Con.	104¼	100 do	44⅛
2,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Con.	103¾	600 Erie R. 1s. Sert.	105
12,000 Tenn. 6's 10 yr. Coup.	69	200 Hudson River R.	47⅛
11,000 U. S. 1-10 Cert.	99⅞	45 Harlem R.	56
10,000 Ill. Coupon B, '77	99⅞	50 do	57
1,000 do	82⅛	100 Harlem R. Pref.	41
1,000 Virginia State 6s	59	100 do	41⅛
2,000 Missouri State 6s	94¼	100 Reading R.	80⅞
2,000 do	94¼	100 Mich. Cen. R.	92
7,000 No. St. 6s, '65	99	50 do	92⅛
2,000 do	98⅞	50 do	92⅛
2,000 N. Y. C. 6 '76 s	110⅞	50 do	91⅞
3,000 Erie R. 2d Mtge.	85	100 do	91⅞
1,000 do	102	100 do	91⅞
8,000 do	102	100 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	80⅞
2,000 E. Rich Mt. Bds.	83⅞	210 Mich. So. & N. I. C. R.	80⅞
2,000 S. N. J. 1st M.	90	200 do	81
3,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	70⅞	100 do	81⅞
2,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st ex.	104⅞	100 do	81⅞
4,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	89	100 do	81⅞
2,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	85	100 do	81⅞
2,000 Cl. & P. 2d M.	89	100 do	81⅞
10,000 do	89	100 Ill. Cen. Scrip	63⅞
1,000 American Gold	118	100 Chic. & Rock Island	93⅞
21,200 do	118⅞	24 do	93
2,000 do	118⅞	100 do	93⅞
4 Continental Bk.	50	70 Chi. & Alton R.	92
25 Bank of America	100½	100 do	92
25 Mechanics Bank	102	50 do	92⅞
25 Bank of Commerce	94	100 do	92⅞
20 Ave. Sem. Bank	99	100 do	92⅞
15 Hanover Bank	84	450 Cleve. & Toledo R.	83⅞
5 Shoe & Leather Bk.	94	600 do	83⅞
120 Pacific M. S. Co. reg.	110	500 do	83⅞
25 do	110	100 do	83⅞
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R.	93⅞	200 Chic. & Rock Isl. R.	93⅞
100 do	93⅞	400 do	93⅞
200 do	93⅞	100 do	93⅞
100 do	93⅞	100 do	93⅞
50 Erie Railway	44⅞	200 do	93⅞
200 do	44⅞	100 do	93⅞
100 do	44⅞	100 do	93⅞
200 do	44⅞	100 do	93⅞
200 Hudson River R.	48	100 Chi. & Quincy R.	95⅞
100 do	48	100 do	95⅞
100 Harlem R.	56⅞	100 do	95⅞
100 do	56⅞	100 do	95⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	100⅞	50 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	100
12,000 do	100	200 Harlem R. Pref.	40
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	100⅞	100 do	40⅞
14,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Coup.	90	400 Mich. Cen. R.	92⅞
14,000 do	90⅞	50 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	80⅞
10,000 do	104⅞	100 do	80⅞
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st ex.	104⅞	100 do	80⅞
3,000 M. & P. du C. 1st M.	90	100 do	80⅞
7,000 St. L. & Pac. 1st M.	90	200 do	80⅞
5,000 Erie R. 4th M. Bds.	85	100 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	80⅞
3,000 Chi. & N. W. As B	83⅞	100 do	80⅞
5,000 do	83⅞	100 Ill. Cen. Rail. Scrip	63⅞
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	85⅞	50 do	63⅞
2,000 do	85⅞	50 do	63⅞
20,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	85	50 do	63⅞
10 Erie Railway	44⅞	70 Clev. & Pitts. Rail	55⅞
100 do	44⅞	50 Chi. & Chi. Rail	93⅞
100 do	44⅞	100 do	93⅞
100 Pacific M. S. Co.	110⅞	70 Clev. & Toledo R.	83⅞
50 do	110	200 do	83⅞
50 do	110	200 do	83⅞
50 M. S. Co. Bds.	83⅞	100 do	83⅞
100 do	83⅞	100 do	83⅞
200 Erie R. Pref.	60⅞	100 do	83⅞
200 Hudson River R.	48	100 Chi. & R. Isl. R.	93⅞
100 do	48	100 do	93⅞
100 Harlem R.	56⅞	100 do	93⅞
100 do	56⅞	100 do	93⅞

The Stock Exchange was adversely influenced early in the day by some rather unfavorable news. War news not [illegible]

[illegible]

There were partially [illegible] in Government securities, which, being first called at the Board, are looked to as the standard of political confidence. The whole market on the first dealings of the morning was [illegible] cent. lower than the best prices of yesterday. But a little later in the day it was discovered that no news had come over the wires of any nature, and that Government Stocks had fallen on an exaggerated rumor that the Treasury was in the market for a new loan. The whole foundation for this rumor was the sale by Mr. CUSHING, the Sub-Treasurer, under the authority of Secretary CHASE, of $3,000,000 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds, at 104½ ₩ cent. and interest to the house of TOWNSEND BROTHERS, and other Money Brokers on the Street. When this fact was ascertained, the market gradually recovered, and prices on the Street, between the sessions of the Board, were [illegible] ₩ cent. higher than on the printed sales.

The explanation of the sale of 7.30 ₩ cents is that the Treasury Department is running short of U. S. Notes of the issue of Feb. 25, and that the plates and printing for the new issue of July 31 are somewhat behindhand. The inducement to the sale is that 104½ ₩ cent. on a two-year security, at 7.30 ₩ cent., will cost the Government no more than about 5 ₩ cent. per annum, independent of the premium on the Gold which it will have to pay the interest. At the same time, we must believe that the buyers at this rate have the best of the bargain, as besides the consideration of the premium on the half-yearly interest payable in Gold, the Bonds are convertible into the longest 6 ₩ cent. Stock of the Government, redeemable for twenty years.

The Brokers who had an inkling of the negotiation referred to, but without stopping to inquire into the rate, went into the Board and sold down the 7.30 ₩ cents, to 104½@104 ₩ cent., and the 6 ₩ cents. of 1881 to 100¾ ₩ cent. It is said that some of them knew the rate, confidentially, and, from a singular sense of patriotism, used this method of beating it down on the Stock Exchange.

At the Second Board prices for the Railway Stocks were at first decidedly firm, and a large business was done, but soon after the adjournment at 3 o'clock, a rumor obtained currency of the retreat or repulse of Gen. POPE, and prices fell back again [illegible] ₩ cent. A heavy purchaser of Michigan Southern old stock was made at 50 ₩ cent. Later in the afternoon on the Street, the market was dull on the rumor referred to, although it was not generally believed up to 4 o'clock. It was circulated on the authority of private telegraphic dispatches, according to the story in the Stock Exchange. The following were about the latest figures:

N. Y. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]		Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]		Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Erie Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]		Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]		U. S. 6s 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Mich. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]		U. S. 5s, 10-40	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Galena	[illegible]	[illegible]		U. S. 6s, 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Illinois Cen.	[illegible]	[illegible]		U. S. 6s, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Mich. Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]		10-40s Coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Mich. Guaranty	[illegible]	[illegible]		Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	[illegible]	Bank of the Republic	[illegible]
Metropolis	[illegible]	Mechanics' Bank	[illegible]
Mechanics' Assoc.	[illegible]	Metropolitan	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	Commonwealth	[illegible]
State	[illegible]	Park	[illegible]
Commerce	[illegible]	Tradesmen's	[illegible]
American Exchange	[illegible]	Continental	[illegible]

With two or three exceptions, the Railway Mortgages continued firm, and some of them further advanced to-day. The principal description with Michigan Southern Second Mortgage, which suddenly rose to 91, yesterday, as suddenly returned to 87 ₩ cent. this morning. The New-York Central 6 ₩ cents. were wanted at 100 ₩ cent., the highest price, we believe, ever bid for them. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Mortgages were higher than yesterday. The Toledo rose to 85 ₩ cent.

N. Y. Cent. 6s	[illegible]	Ind. Cent. Lines	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, real estate	[illegible]	M. S. & N. I. 1s	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1865	[illegible]	Ill. Cen.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1862	[illegible]	Ind. & A. E. R. 1st	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	[illegible]	T. H. & A. seconds	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1887	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. sinking	[illegible]
Erie fourths	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. first	[illegible]
Erie seconds, '69	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. int. bds.	[illegible]
Erie thirds, '80	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. sinking	[illegible]
Erie fourths, '80	[illegible]	Tol. & Wab. first	[illegible]
Erie fifths, '85	[illegible]	Tol. & Wabash seconds	[illegible]
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st s. '77	[illegible]	Gal. & Chi. first	[illegible]
Buffalo first	[illegible]	Gal. & Chic. Ext. 1st	[illegible]
Hudson seconds	[illegible]	Gal. & Chi. sinking	[illegible]
Hudson thirds, '72	[illegible]	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	[illegible]
Hudson Conv., '67	[illegible]	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2d M.	[illegible]
Harlem seconds, '74	[illegible]	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3d s.	[illegible]
Harlem third, '84	[illegible]	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 4th s.	[illegible]
Mich. Cen. 1st s. '72	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. first	[illegible]
Mich. Cen. s. f. s. '82	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	[illegible]
Chi., Bur. & Q. 8 p. c.	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	[illegible]
Mich. So. 7 p. c. Mo.	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	[illegible]

The event in the Money market to-day is the sale of $3,000,000 of United States Treasury 7.30 ₩ cent. Bonds at 104½ ₩ cent. Whether this is the exact net price realized by the Government or not, we are unable to say, as hints were indulged on the Street that a fractional abatement or some other indirect advantage had been allowed to the takers after the Stock Exchange price was made at 104 ₩ cent.

P. S.—Since the foregoing was written we learn that the net price is made to the takers 104 ₩ cent., and accumulated interest to the day of paying in the Money to the Sub-Treasury. If the Secretary needed further experience, after his previous negotiations of a private nature, in Wall-street, to satisfy him of the impolicy of partial sales of his securities, without public notice, he surely has it to-day.

Money in the open market continues easy at 4@5 per cent. The Deposits at Bank are up to $144,000,000. The Specie line is $35,000,000. Gold opened this morning at 115¼@115½. There was nothing done at the Second Board. The price left off 115¼@115½. Exchange is a fraction higher on the asking price with the Bankers. Not much done since the Boston steamer mail.

The statement of the Philadelphia Banks for the last two weeks compares as follows:

	Aug. 14.	Aug. 21.	
Specie stock	$11,746,779	$11,734,779	[illegible]
Loans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Due from other Banks	8,662,752	8,522,000	Dec. [illegible]
Due to other Banks	8,244,899	8,016,000	Dec. [illegible]
Deposits	4,229,018	4,049,000	Dec. [illegible]
Circulation	24,317,816	24,047,816	Dec. [illegible]

The following are the Specie quotations of Messrs. F. P. JAMES & Co., this afternoon:

American Gold	[illegible]	Amer. Silver	[illegible]
Sovereigns	[illegible]	Spanish Dollars	[illegible]
Twenty-francs (Gold)	[illegible]	Mexican Dollars	[illegible]
Ten Guilders	[illegible]	Five francs	[illegible]
Ten Thalers	[illegible]	Gov't & Prov. Crowns	[illegible]
Prussian Doubloons	[illegible]	English Silver 5 s.	[illegible]
Mexican Doubloons	[illegible]	Mex. & Span. Silver	[illegible]

The following are the latest quotations for United States Paper and Gold, by Messrs. HANIUS & JACKSON, No. 25 William-street:

United States 6s Registered, 1881	[illegible]		
United States 6s, Coupon, 1881	[illegible]		
United States 6s, Coupon, 1864	[illegible]		
United States 6s, 1 year Certificates	[illegible]		
Treasury Notes, 7-10 ₩ cent	[illegible]		
American Gold	[illegible]		
Demand Notes	[illegible]		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,417,977 60, including $[illegible] for Customs; payments, $1,731,691 84; balance, $4,041,426 14.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

Capital Stock	[illegible]
Loans and Discounts	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]
Due from other Banks	[illegible]
Due to other Banks	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, [illegible]; Reading Railroad, 29¼; Morris Canal, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]; Sight Exchanges on New-York at par to [illegible] discount.

[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—[illegible]—THE GREEN MONSTER—THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.

WALLACK'S—THE YANKEE HOUSEKEEPER—LOLA MONTEZ—THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. TOM THUMB, COM. NUTT, AQUARIA, &c., at all hours. A TALENTED FARCE COMPANY, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—GRAND BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 548 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Army of the Potomac, as will be seen by our correspondence, has all arrived in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe, and at last accounts was making rapid preparations for departure to its new field of operations—wherever that may be. In connection with this announcement we give the following, from the Hartford *Post* of yesterday, for what it is worth: "We have private but direct and reliable information that Gen. McCLELLAN will resign the command of the Army of the Potomac as soon as the new change of position is effected. The visit of the President to the Peninsula, soon after the battle-week, is said to have had connection with this event."

According to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, the rebels are advancing in Kentucky with startling rapidity. It is evident that inroads are being made into that State vastly more important than the MORGAN raid. A dispatch from Lexington says 2,000 rebel cavalry were on Monday night within 25 miles of that city. The official dispatches also show that the danger is imminent.

A rumor prevails at Nashville that Chattanooga, Tenn., has been evacuated by the rebels, who are making movements toward Knoxville and Richmond. There is reported to be great activity at Nashville in military affairs, and troops are arriving rapidly.

The Government, in accordance with the recommendation of Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, it is understood has determined to return to the Consul of the Netherlands at New-Orleans the $800,000 seized by Gen. BUTLER; also the $716,000 taken from the French Consul. It is also decided to relinquish a large amount of sugar and other merchandise taken from Greek, British and other foreign merchants, subject to the decision of the Government.

There is believed to be no sufficient foundation for the rumor that Gen. BUTLER is to be superseded at New-Orleans by Gen. DIX, and that Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON is to be made Provisional Governor of Louisiana.

A cavalry expedition from New-Madrid, Mo., a day or two ago, attacked a rebel camp on White Oak Ridge, and broke it up. Four of the enemy were killed and nineteen taken prisoners, including three Captains. Twenty-seven horses were also captured, and about a hundred stand of arms.

The Washington *Star* furnishes the following explanation of the reason why Gen. BANKS was not reinforced during the battle of Cedar Mountain: "Gen. BANKS did not dream that he was contending with an enemy in force equal to his own. At 5½ P. M. he sent a dispatch, to the effect that he was driving the enemy before him. At 6 P. M., when his troops essayed their terrific charge upon the rebel batteries, their infantry response from the cover of woods and thick underbrush first revealed their overwhelming strength to Gen. BANKS, who then dispatched a messenger to the rear to notify Gen Pope of the fact. Then it was that RICKETTS was ordered to push forward with all possible rapidity to his assistance. The truth is, Gen. McDOWELL's corps was in the best possible position to serve any emergency, and would have been in the fight beyond peradventure, had the enemy not contrived to conceal from Gen. BANKS and his whole *corps d'armée* his real strength, until an hour too late to permit RICKETTS to be ordered up in time to arrive on the field before nightfall put an end to the engagement for the time being. None others than the officers actually engaged in the front could possibly know the necessity for reinforcements. Their failure to appreciate the fact, therefore, and that alone, was the cause of the omission to reinforce them ere the engagement was substantially over."

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamer *Champion* arrived at this port last night, from Aspinwall on the 11th inst. She was delayed six days at Aspinwall, waiting for the arrival of the *Golden Gate* at Panama. She brings about $31,800 in specie from Aspinwall, and but few passengers. Affairs at Panama remain quiet. Accounts from Bogota to the 18th ult. represent the cause of MOSQUERA as progressing favorably. The Liberals appear to be on the eve of establishing themselves permanently as the ruling party in the republic of Columbia. The *Champion* brings later news from Central and South America, but nothing of special importance, politically. The principal intelligence from Peru relates to the loss of the British steamer *Lima*, which occurred on the 11th of July. She struck upon a reef off the Lagarto Islands, some fifty-five miles southward of Callao.

The Committees of the Common Council and others engaged in preparation for the reception of Gen. CORCORAN, have at length agreed upon a programme for the pageant of Friday next. It promises to be one of the most imposing ever witnessed in this City of pomps and festivals. We allude to it specially, and publish the programme in appropriate columns.

The *fête* at Jones' Woods yesterday for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers, under the auspices of the Young Men's Literary and Social Union Club, was quite a success. Speeches were made by Gen. BUSTEED and Hon. J. P. TOWNSEND. Several thousand people attended during the day and evening, and several hundred dollars were realized for the benevolent cause.

The latest advices from San Francisco express no hope of recovering the treasure lost on the *Golden Gate*.

The *Ironsides* has not yet left Philadelphia, though she may sail to-day. The *Water Witch* and *Powhatan* are both to act as her convoy.

The United States ship *Ino* and the sloop-of-war *Canandaigua* sailed from Boston on Monday. The latter goes to Port Royal.

Another heavy day's work was done on the Stock Exchange yesterday, but at an abatement from the extreme prices of Tuesday, of ½@1 ₩ cent. on Government Securities and Railway Shares. Late in the afternoon the market was dull, on unfavorable rumors from our army in Virginia. Gold 115¼; Bills on London, 127½. The Treasury Department sold $3,000,000 of 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds, at 104 ₩ cent. and interest accumulated, in Wall-street yesterday.

Flour was depressed, and a trifle lower, yesterday. Wheat was less sought after, and was heavy. A fair business was transacted in Corn, but at rather easier rates. Cotton was in more demand, at uniform quotations. Hay, Oils, Tallow and Tobacco, were in request. Pork was more active, and was firmer. Lard and Beef were unaltered. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Hops, Sugars, Molasses and Whisky. The Freight engagements were limited.

Peninsular Strategy of the Rebels.

One of the great masters of the military art has told us that "the transition from the defensive to the offensive is one of the most difficult and delicate operations of war." The rebels have proved the truth of this maxim in the recent events of the Peninsular campaign. For, contrary to what is usual when an army retreats before superior numbers, the sole immediate result achieved by the much-vaunted seven days' fighting of June and July last was that the rebel loss in killed and wounded fell but little below our own, while they were forced to give up their new offensive attitude, to postpone indefinitely their projected raid on Washington, and to forego the hopeful schemes for levying contributions on the Northern cities, which they had announced with all the vain-glorious confidence of reckless and needy marauders.

After massing almost the whole of their available forces from the entire South, and hurling them upon a part of our dispirited regiments who were wasting with disease, weary of inactivity, and cut off from all effective coöperation with other sections of our army, they had the satisfaction of finding themselves once more on the defensive, having accomplished nothing more by their long preparations and immense efforts, than to cause the division which they had attacked to assume a stronger and more eligible position, where, for six weeks, it has threatened the rebel Capital, while itself was left unassailed. For the rebels, though boasting of their victories, never once ventured *within* striking distance, but on the contrary, *if we may believe their newspapers*, have been tormented with daily fears that the General they claimed to have beaten meditated an immediate movement on Richmond.

With regard to our own troops, the change of base was equally opportune and advantageous. For now they were compactly and conveniently posted, instead of being scattered and exposed. The camp was in a healthy instead of a malarious region. Our men had breathing time and were speedily recruited and refreshed. And finally, when the enemy, in a fever of apprehension, believed that we were on the eve of marching against him, our whole *corps d'armée* being in complete readiness to take the field, had already effected a junction with those of BURNSIDE and POPE; and, as if by magic, Harrison's Landing was evacuated in the face of a vigilant and outnumbering foe. Without firing a gun or losing a man, our army advanced to its new camping ground, and improved in efficiency and *morale*, surrounded by reinforcements and supplies, impatiently awaits orders to march, as we trust, to great, glorious and speedy victories.

Thus the rebels have secured no advantage, but have, on the contrary, received a salutary lesson from their abortive attempt to assume the offensive, and from their demonstrations with that view on the Peninsula. They have set free an isolated division of our army, caused the concentration of our available forces in the field, and hastened the fall of Richmond,—or, at least, they have let slip the golden moment in which a NAPOLEON might have changed the aspect of the war, and converted a temporary success into a decisive victory.

THE METROPOLITAN GUARDS.—It was a capital idea, first suggested by Secretary SEWARD, to take advantage of the Police organization for the purpose of raising a regiment in this City. It is obvious, at a glance, what an admirable ready-made engine of recruiting the Police force is eligible to be turned into. Each patrolman becomes a recruiting sergeant, each station-house a recruiting station; and thus at one stroke the Government obtains in this City alone a couple of thousand active efficient enlisting officers and forty or fifty rendezvous for recruits, and all, too, without the expenditure of a dollar. The matter, however, was not allowed to remain a mere *idea*, but steps were immediately taken to give it practical effect. The success has already been so great that not only is one regiment now under formation, but a second one has been begun, and both are filling up with great rapidity. These regiments, to be called the Metropolitan Guards, have their rendezvous, the one on Riker's Island and the other on Staten Island; and the first already counts 500, while the second has 300 men on its muster-roll. Indeed, so briskly is the business going on that it is now quite certain that a full *brigade* of Metropolitan Guards, composed of first-rate fighting material will be formed and ready for marching orders before the 1st of September.

The really admirable feature of this admirable plan, however, is that the Police organization is to be made available not only for raising the men but for providing for the support of the families of the volunteers during their absence. The uncertainty as to this vital matter is, as is well known, the great obstacle to enlistments in our large cities. The plan adopted by the Police is to obtain subscriptions from all who are willing to contribute, and so considerable a fund has already been raised in this way especially by small contributions from the working classes, that there is little fear that they will be able to provide for the families of all who join the METROPOLITAN GUARDS. It was at first contemplated to do this only for the families of members of the Police force, who form a large element of one of the regiments; but the subscriptions have been, as we said, so encouraging, that it is designed to extend the benefit to all. Money could not possibly be better spent, than by swelling a fund destined to so admirable a use.

Martial Law in New-York.

A morning paper says that it is contemplated to enforce martial law in the City next week. The statement is hardly news. For all practical intents and purposes, the City has been under martial law for the past ten days. It has had a Provost-Marshal, a Provost Guard, the free transit of passengers has been interrupted without resort to any legal forms, and men have been placed under arrest for saying in private what could do no possible harm if proclaimed from the house-top. These interruptions of the common law privileges and immunities of the person, can only be justified, if justifiable at all, by the military code. They find no warrant under civil authority. Next week, in view of the draft, it may be necessary to give new stringency to the present restrictions. Cowards and traitors will find their names drafted, and may attempt to escape; mobs may be fomented by the concealed labors of rebel sympathizers; the service of the draft-notices may require, in some instances, the exhibition of more than ordinary force. To guard against such mischievous contingencies, it may be proper to be thoroughly armed at all points, and authority should perhaps be given, even to the irresponsible extent of martial law, to those who are charged with the preservation of public order.

We take it for granted, however, that the moment the draft is completed and the men gathered at their rendezvous, the distasteful spectacle of martial law will no longer offend the sense of our community. New-York is not, we believe, charged with disloyalty. It is not, like Baltimore or Louisville, so leavened with treason, that the most vigorous oversight can alone prevent a calamitous outbreak. The existence of war may justify an increase of vigilance everywhere; but in communities where the aggregate tone of sentiment is perfectly healthy, as it certainly is in this City, the functions of a Federal Police cannot be exercised too delicately. The people have had to choose between the overthrow of the National Government by rebellion, or the risk of sacrificing popular rights by a misuse of the extraordinary powers with which, in a crisis so dangerous, it was necessary to invest the Government. Everything *that tends to suggest an abuse of such powers* weakens the faith of the people in our institutions, and cools the patriotic zeal for their preservation. If it be the purpose of the authorities to offend the faithful and thoroughly-tried Union sentiment of New-York, they can hardly do better than to treat loyal communities at the North with a sternness it fails, it is charged by some, to visit upon open rebellion.

The immediate occasion for recent assertions of purely military power has been the interference of foolish and vicious persons with enlistments. Where the discussion has been open and unmistakable, as in the case of a direct appeal to the intending volunteer not to enlist, there will probably be no two opinions about the propriety of arresting and punishing the intruder. But such instances are few. The attention of the Police has rather been directed to the punishment of opinions, which, if sound, go to destroy confidence in the Government, and so inferentially dishearten those who would otherwise fight for it. The safety and expediency of this policy may well be doubted. It should be only for the gravest reasons that any infringement of the liberty of free speech is permitted; and the suspension of the liberty should be as brief as possible. Under the caption of "Discouraging Enlistments," there is hardly an expression not absolutely laudatory of the Administration; not a criticism upon the conduct of the war; not a sentence descriptive of a battle-field; not a list of killed and wounded and sick, which may not be included. No man who opens his mouth is *safe*. It is at the discretion of the Police, assisted by a reckless informer, to lodge our most loyal and respectable citizens in the Station-house, or send them to Fort Lafayette. The public security demands that a power thus liable to perversion should at once be withdrawn. Indeed, from the moment when the draft was ordered, the discouragement of enlistments ceased to be even a constructive offence. It wrought no harm to the Government—it in no way lent aid to the enemy. The argument of the discourager could only be noteworthy as indicating his individual loyalty or treasonable bias; and we do not understand that martial law is intended to punish the latter inchoate crime, but to prevent it from becoming mischievous through overt acts. Such, certainly, is the reading of the law in Baltimore, Norfolk and New-Orleans. Why *it* should have a more exacting interpretation here, we are unapprised.

We repeat the wish that the completion of the draft may be attended by the withdrawal of this unusual authority. The Police has ample employment as a local conservator of order. Employed as it is at present, it not only neglects its more immediate duties, but becomes an object of distrust, if not of disgust, to loyal men; and destroys that unity of feeling between the law-abiding portion of our people, and these guardians of public order, which gives the latter their moral strength and efficiency. The change, we have reason to believe, will be as acceptable to the Police themselves as to the people.

"McCLELLAN CHANGING HIS BASE AGAIN."—This is the caption of an article in the Richmond *Enquirer* of Wednesday of last week, which states the fact of Gen. McCLELLAN's moving his troops from Harrison's Bar down the James River on transports. It closes by saying that "McCLELLAN is running away by night—or, to speak more politely, is making another grand strategic move." There can be no doubt whatever that the rebels knew all about Gen. McCLELLAN's movement from Harrison's Landing, from its inception to its close, although the Northern Press refrained from chronicling it until it had been effected; just as they knew all about the progress of the movement of our army on to the Peninsula a half year ago, although the public here were absolutely in the dark about it for some time after the army had got there. At least the Richmond Press, both now and then, published details of both movements, from day to day, as they progressed.

Enlistment of Negroes.

It is remarkable how much fuss resolute zealots can make over a very small matter. Two or three of our smaller States, to judge from the noise made in them, are quite convulsed on the subject of enlisting blacks as soldiers to fight in the ranks of the Union army. Gov. SPRAGUE is busy enrolling a regiment of this class of troops,—the Attorney-General of Massachusetts has promulgated an opinion that they cannot constitutionally be overlooked in drafting men for the war, and an able correspondent of the TIMES, writing in another column, protests vehemently against allowing negroes to shirk their share of fighting. They are men and citizens, he urges, and therefore have not only a right to be soldiers also, but should by no means be exempt from the corresponding duty.

Now we have not the slightest disposition to balk the wishes of our friends who insist that the negroes shall fight. On the contrary, we should be very glad to have every able-bodied negro on the continent employed in fighting the rebels—who certainly are none too good to be killed by anybody, black or white, who can get at them;—and we should regard every white man who can thus be released from the unpleasant service as so much clear gain to the country. If the negroes can fight, *without weakening the army more than they aid it*, put them into the ranks by all means. This is the only point that gives us any misgivings. Gov. SPRAGUE cannot probably get more than one negro regiment into the field from his State:—Massachusetts may get two;—possibly a dozen in all might be enlisted in all the Northern States. If this can be done with the general consent, and without damaging the Union cause elsewhere, very well. It will add just so many men to the army, and, in the absence of actual experiment, we have no right to say they will not fight as well as the average of other troops, though we somewhat doubt it.

But we fear we may purchase this questionable aid at too high a price. President LINCOLN is reported to have said that the emancipation of the slaves, and their introduction into the Union army, would turn *against us* 50,000 loyal troops from the Border States who are now fighting on our side. This may or may not be so. It certainly ought to be *open to some doubt. But the authority* for the statement entitles it to attention, and if it is well founded, its importance entitles it to weight. We cannot afford to make such an exchange. The white troops we should lose, if the President's opinion is worth anything, are far more valuable to us than the black troops we should gain. Besides, we can see very clearly that the enlistment of blacks is certain to excite a great deal of disaffection and bad feeling at the North. Bad men already make it a pretext for stirring up prejudice and hostility among different classes of society,—for exciting distrust of the Government, and for discouraging enlistments. All this is very contemptible and very unpatriotic,—but at the same time it may be very mischievous; and as we can hardly afford just now to accumulate causes of dissension and controversy among ourselves, it may be wise to avoid questions certain to give rise to them, if it can be done without too great loss on the other side. And unless there is a good prospect of getting more help from the blacks than they seem likely, according to present appearances, to yield us, we doubt the policy of pushing the point quite so vehemently as some of our friends are inclined to do. We don't think there is any fear that the loyalty and patriotism of either Massachusetts or Rhode Island is likely to succumb at once, even without colored help. If it is, then by all means let them call on the blacks for aid.

There is one fact, however, which stares us in the face, and becomes more and more pressing in its importance every day. Whether the negroes would be of any service as soldiers or not, they are of infinite service to the rebels as laborers. They are in fact the backbone of the rebellion. They have supplied the lack of a laboring population in the Southern States, while the mass of the people have filled the ranks of the rebel army. If there is any way in which the *rebels can be deprived of their aid*, it ought to be resorted to. There can be no shadow of doubt in any man's mind that losses from this body of labor cripple the rebels almost as much as losses from their armies in the field. Wherever the negro slaves can be reached, therefore, it is clearly good policy that they should be taken from the rebels. The Confiscation act of last session will probably do as much, if rigidly enforced, as can now be done in any way toward the accomplishment of this object.

THE REBEL CONSCRIPTION.—The Richmond *Dispatch* of last Saturday urges upon the Rebel Congress, now in session, the absolute necessity of extending the Conscription Act to all persons within the ages of sixteen and fifty-five years—the material between eighteen and thirty-five being now exhausted. By this means it is believed the rebels will be able to raise a force equal to the 600,000 Yankees which LINCOLN has now called for, as the journal in question shows that it is necessary for the Confederates to have a force equal to LINCOLN. If this measure be carried into effect it will certainly pretty nearly clean out every vestige of the white man from the Southern States. The beardless lads of sixteen and the gray-beards of fifty-five—those whose calves are yet ungrown, and those whose calves are shriveled up, must all don their uniforms, grasp their muskets, if they can find them, and march to the music of rebellion. There will be nothing in the shape of masculine humanity (of the white variety,) in all Dixie, except very small boys and very old codgers. There will be no one able-bodied enough even to maul the niggers, who will have to assign that necessary duty to each other. If JEFF. DAVIS' despotism was anything less absolute than death, it would be impossible to enforce such a scheme as this; but this or anything else will be enforced, if necessary. We have still an advantage over the rebels, however, in the fact that our immediate levies were called out two months before the old and young rebel conscripts can be; and, if they are pushed forward with proper rapidity, will be in the field fighting the present rebel army long before anything can be done in the way of raising this new one.

England, France and the Confederacy.

It seems from the telegraphic summary of European news by the *Europa* that our transatlantic friends are still breaking their teeth and making wry faces over that hard, rough, terrible nut, the American question. We have it in every variety of form, and on both sides of the Channel, in the Press, on the platform, in the Legislature and in the Cabinet. The prorogation of Parliament having put a stop to the outpourings of the collective wisdom of England, the members have carried the all-absorbing topic into the popular assembly. PAM. has been making a speech on the subject to the cutlers of Sheffield, though all we are told of its character is that it advocated non-interference in American affairs. This is certainly a notable circumstance, as it shows the Prime Minister is openly committed to a neutral policy during the recess of Parliament. It has been urged by some, who think they see farther into a millstone than other people, that the real danger of intervention would be when the close of the session of Parliament should leave the Cabinet free to act on its own responsibility. But here we have its head coming before a popular assembly and frankly counseling a continuance of the same neutral policy which England has hitherto held. Coming on the heels of the recent debates in the Lords and Commons, and the Queen's speech on the occasion of the prorogation of Parliament, it should be a sufficient quietus to the croakings of intervention which some find a mysterious pleasure in giving forth. With this official reassurance from Lord PALMERSTON, nobody probably will care a straw for the outgivings of ROEBUCK, who is reported to have followed the Prime Minister in a speech, urging the claims of the rebel Confederacy to be such as entitled it to recognition by England as an independent Government.

From France the news is not of altogether so agreeable a complexion. It states that SLIDELL has had an interview with the Emperor NAPOLEON, upon whom he urged the recognition of the Southern Confederacy; and it is said that NAPOLEON admits the cogency of the arguments held forth by SLIDELL in favor of such a course, but says *that the greatest barrier to the recognition of the South has been the objections of England.* This is certainly a frank confession for the double-tongued oracle of the Tuilleries to make; but what is curious in the matter is, that we have the very best reason to believe it that it is strictly true. The Emperor frequently deceives by the very frankness with which he lays bare his policy. He might do so here did we not *know* that he has on several occasions, as far back as a year ago, solicited England to join him in an enterprise for obtaining a supply of cotton and tobacco. Though this action on the part of NAPOLEON does not tend to put him in a very amiable light in our eyes, the feint of pretending (of course, everybody knows it is only pretence) to follow the beck of England in his dealings with the South, is a *convenient* policy for him to adopt—equally serviceable whether he does or does not wish to aid the rebels. It enables him to seem to be wonderfully struck by the "cogent" arguments of SLIDELL, while he makes the "objections" of England a pack-horse to carry the burden of responsibility he does not care himself to assume. While, however, we have no assurance that the Emperor has *principle* enough to keep his hands off if he sees his way clear to interfere, there is nevertheless a prospect of events much nearer home that will give him quite as much as he is able to attend to. Italian affairs, in consequence of GARIBALDI's new uprising, are assuming a complexity that will for some time to come absorb all the energies of that scheming brain. For the sake of Italy, we deplore the crisis that seems upon her; but there is no saying but that we may be indebted to the turn of affairs there for the privilege of being let alone in the work we have still to do.

The contrast which, according to NAPOLEON's own avowal, is presented by the conduct of France and England, in the matter of intervention, cannot fail to be *remembered* by America. All the motives that can possibly impel France to intervene, are certainly felt in England with ten-fold force; and the firm barrier which she has throughout offered to the meddlesome schemes of the French Emperor, gives evidence of a superior tone of international morality, which it would be unjust in us not to recognize. If, now, with these proofs of the fixed neutrality of England, on the one hand, and the preoccupation of the head of France elsewhere, on the other, we allow any visions of foreign intervention to disturb the unity and vigor with which we devote ourselves to the work of putting down the rebellion, it will be our own fault.

AN EXPLANATION FROM MR. PHILLIPS.—We give place in another column to a letter addressed to the *Tribune* by WENDELL PHILLIPS. The concession is all the more willingly made because the distinguished Abolitionist therein takes occasion to place himself in a far better position, so far as his relations with the Government are concerned, than he occupied in making his Abingdon speech. Dissenting, as we are so often constrained to dissent, from the radical and intemperate views of Mr. PHILLIPS—views which would be less liable to do harm, if they were not recommended by matchless graces of rhetoric—it is true, in the present instance, to say the orator acquits himself of any premeditated disloyalty, and shows that he has zealously promoted enlistments in Massachusetts, and only leaves us to regret his imprudence in uniformly using such topics in denunciation of the Government, as tend to beget indifference as to its perpetuation, and indirectly discourage those who would else hasten to its defence.

—Ex President Buchanan, it is now stated, has resolved not to leave "Wheatland" to reside upon the new farm, near Downingtown, lately purchased by himself and Col. Baker.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Four Millions Already Paid Out in Bounties by the Government.

Three Millions Additional to be Paid Immediately.

The Money Taken from the Consuls at New-Orleans to be Returned.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

THE REPORT OF HON REVERDY JOHNSON.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, of Maryland, has made his report to the Government upon the points in the administration of affairs in New-Orleans, he not long since went thither to ministrate, and the President has approved its conclusions. It is understood that he recommends the return to the Consul of the Netherlands of the $800,000 seized by Gen. BUTLER; that the $716,000 be returned to the French Consul, and also that a large amount of sugars and other merchandise be relinquished to the Greek, British and other foreign merchants, domiciled in New-Orleans, as, according to Mr. JOHNSON, these seizures by Gen. BUTLER cannot be justified by civil or military law.

A RUMOR WITH A SLIGHT FOUNDATION.

At a dinner party recently, a prominent Louisianian said, in the presence of REVERDY JOHNSON, that with the latter as Governor, and Gen. DIX in the place of BUTLER, the people would rally, and through a Convention, bring the State back into the Union. From this private remark, doubtless, has risen the rumor that such an arrangement is to be consummated. It has no other basis.

THE PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

The bounties paid and to be paid by the Government to the new volunteers, already amount to seven millions. Of these, four millions have been paid. For a day or two all other payments at the Treasury have been suspended, for the sake of closing these up. It is supposed that another day or two will pay off the remaining three millions. These of course are merely the bounties paid by the National Government. It is estimated that the other bounties paid by State Governments, counties, town corporations, etc., will swell the amount expended, beyond the legitimate payment of soldiers' wages and costs in raising volunteers under the President's call for three hundred thousand men to *fifty* millions.

THE COMING DRAFT.

Mr. STANTON stated to-day that the order for drafting to fill up the old regiments would be inforced without fail by the 1st of September. The old regiments which have not been recruited up to the full strength before that time, will at once be filled by draft. This matter has only been delayed thus long from a desire to have the old regiments filled up with men, whose term of service would last as long as the rest of the regiments. Men drafted into old regiments can only be held for nine months, while the rest of the regiment is, of course, held for the full term of enlistment.

THE ONE-DOLLAR TREASURY NOTES.

Proofs of the new one-dollar Treasury Notes were sent back to New-York, for a few minor corrections, to-day. This will delay the issue of these notes a day or two longer than has been expected.

THE NEW-YORK TAX APPOINTMENTS.

The New-York appointments under the tax law again engrossed Secretary CHASE all day. Congressmen, and others, have been very busy lobbying. There has been a heavy outside pressure, and a large influx of candidates and their friends. The recommendations were finally completed this evening, and Mr. CHASE will send in a list of them to the President to-morrow.

THE MASSACHUSETTS APPOINTMENTS.

The Massachusetts appointments will be delayed a short time. It has been determined to reorganize the Districts there before making the appointments, and Mr. SUMNER is here excessively occupied in arranging that matter.

APPOINTMENTS FOR INDIANA.

The following are the appointments for the State of Indiana, under the Internal Revenue law, made to-day:

First District—Horace B. Sheppard, of Vincennes, Collector; John Pitcher, of Mount Vernon, Assessor.

Second District—Daniel Sigler, Collector; Thomas S. Slaughter, of Corydon, Assessor.

Third District—John S. Hunter, of Bloomington, Collector; Wm. S. Browning, Assessor.

Fourth District—James L. Later, of Osgood, Collector; N. V. Kyger, Assessor.

Fifth District—Caleb Johnson, Collector; John Garyan, of Richmond, Assessor.

Sixth District—Theodore P. Haughly, of Indianapolis, Collector; Wm. A. Bradshaw, of Indianapolis, Assessor.

Seventh District—John G. Crain, of Rockville, Collector; James Farrington, of Terre Haute, Assessor.

Eighth District—Jno. L. Smith, of Rockville, Collector; Joseph Potter, of Delphi, Assessor.

Ninth District—John F. Dodds, of Logansport, Collector; David Gunler, of Crown Point, Assessor.

Tenth District—William H. Withers, of Fort Wayne, Collector; W. Williams, of Warsaw, Assessor.

Eleventh District—Dewitt C. Chipman, of Noblesville, Collector; Stearns Fisher, of Wabash, Assessor.

RETURNED PRISONERS IN WASHINGTON.

The following released prisoners, returned from Richmond, have arrived: John S. Crocker, Ninety-third New-York; Lieut.-Col. G. W. Neff, Second Kentucky; Maj. J. D. Potter, Thirty-eighth New-York; Maj. A. S. Cassidy, Ninety-third New-York; Capt. L. Gordon, Eleventh Massachusetts; Lieut. C. W. Tillotson, Ninety-ninth New-York; Lieut. T. Swann, Seventh Maine; T. S. Hamlin, commanding Company G, Thirty-eighth New-York; Capt. John Downey, Fire Zouaves; Capt. M. Griffin, Eighth Maine; Capt. O. Hettisher, Sixth New-York; Capt. J. T. Drew, Second Vermont; Capt. G. W. Shurtleff, Second Ohio; Capt. R. A. Fish, Thirty-second New-York; Capt. G. Austin, Second Kentucky; Capt. B. R. Jenkins, Ninety-ninth New-York; Lieut. A. M. Underhill, Fire Zouaves; Lieut. D. L. Gordon, Second United States Cavalry; Lieut. J. F. Kent, Third United States Infantry; Lieut. S. W. Califf, Eleventh Massachusetts; Lieut. J. Westedor, Eighth New-York; J. C. Gregg, telegraph operator, Hooker's Division; Lieut. J. J. Navin, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania; Adj. H. S. Lambard, Eighth Illinois Cavalry; Lieut. A. T. Wilcox, Seventh Ohio; W. Luce, of Washington; Lieut. R. F. Harris, Twenty-fifth New-York; J. H. [illegible], Assistant-Surgeon United States Army; W. V. Hart, First Michigan; [illegible], Sergeant-Major Eighth Illinois Cavalry; M. Donnell, drummer, Thirty-eighth New-York; Lieut. M. Albaugh, First Maryland; Capt. L. G. Camp, Sixty-eighth New-York; Second Assistant Engineer F. L. Hines, United States steamer *Union*; Third Assistant Engineer A. M. Perkins, United States steamer *Union*; T. A. Palmer, First Officer United States steamer *Union*; Lieut. S. R. Hibbidge, Second Maine; Capt. J. A. Betts, Fifth Connecticut; Capt. W. D. Davis, Twenty-seventh Indiana; Lieut. Timothy Schlyach, One Hundredth New-York; Lieut. J. A. Newell, One Hundredth New-York; Lieut. J. R. King, Ohio Artillery; Lieut. R. J. Rice and Lieut. C. F. Gardner, One Hundredth New-York; Adj. W. M. Bravort, First Michigan Cavalry; Porter Windham, First New-York Cavalry; Chief Engineer C. H. Baker United States Navy; Lieut. John Bagley, Sixty-ninth New-York; Capt. E. H. Sohier, Lieut. J. H. [illegible]

[illegible] Lieut. W. Fry, [illegible] T. O'Meara, [illegible] Ohio. [illegible]

THE QUARTERMASTERS.

When the house of Major-Gen. Banks were [illegible] with the Quartermaster [illegible] to some fifty leading mercantile houses of New-England. On [illegible] he was rejected by the Senate. Another [illegible] and was instructed to send all [illegible] to Washington for settlement. The [illegible] merchants protested against the [illegible] of their bills, without remedy, for months. [illegible] appealed to their Sena[tors] [illegible] having satisfied the Secretary of War of the equitable character of the claims, the latter ordered the payment of the entire [illegible], part of it here, and the re[mainder] in Boston.

THE ARMY CORRESPONDENTS.

The statement that the army correspondents are to be peremptorily expelled from Pope's and McClellan's lines are doubtless premature. Up to this time no such determination has been reached, but it has been emphatically announced that none will be permitted to remain except those who conform to the spirit as well as the letter of the instructions about contraband news.

ANOTHER MILITARY PRISON.

Another military prison has been prepared. It is a [illegible] warehouse in Georgetown, capable of accommodating five to six hundred. About 100 are at present confined there.

PACIFIC RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Under the authority of the Act of July 1, 1862, to aid the construction of railroads and telegraph lines to the Pacific Ocean, the Secretary of the Interior has appointed the following named gentlemen to be Commissioners in conjunction with the other Commissioners named in the Act, viz.: Samuel J. Tilden and Henry V. Poor, of New-York; Wm. D. Gallagher, of Indiana; Robert W. Latham, of the District of Columbia, and Dr. G. M. Wohrmeyer, of California.

Letters have been received here by Rev. James Mitchell, Agent of Emigration, from Rev. H. H. Garnett, of New-York, and other colored men of influence at the North, warmly seconding the plan of the President for the colonization of the free negroes in Central America.

AMERICAN PIRATES IN MEXICAN WATERS.

[illegible] French merchant vessels which recently [illegible] of the Mexican water-courses having been [illegible] by pirates, the French Government has ordered [illegible] gunboats, three at Cherbourg, two at Toulon, for the service of the inland navigation of the [illegible]. These boats are now on their way, and will [illegible] their destination before the end of the month. The French papers which bring this fact into notice say that the pirates infesting the Mexican shores and rivers are supposed to be United States citizens enlisted by Juarez in the service of the Mexican navy.

SIR PERCY WYNDHAM.

Among the returned prisoners, to-day, is Sir Percy Wyndham, of the First New-Jersey Cavalry, the English nobleman concerning whose capture the rebels have been making so much ado.

TAKEN PRISONER.

The rebel Gen. Stuart's Adjutant is said to have been taken prisoner to-day.

PENSION FRAUDS.

[illegible], of Wisconsin has been appointed special agent for the detection of frauds in the pension office, under the act of July 14, 1862.

THE CORCORAN RECEPTION.

The Arrangements Perfected for the Programme.

The Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council, was in session in the City Hall during the whole of yesterday, receiving communications from the different Societies that desire to participate in the pageantry of the affair. A programme was finally agreed upon, and will be found in our advertising columns. Every Hibernian Association in the City is straining its utmost to make the spectacle a splendid one.

Yesterday forenoon the following dispatch and letter were received:

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

Alderman Terence Farley, No. 8 City Hall:

We will arrive in Jersey City at 2 o'clock on Friday next. Particulars sent by letter.

WM. WALSH,
THOMAS STEVENSON, } Committee.
HENRY SMITH,

WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Aug. 19.

DEAR BARNEY: We have just completed our arrangements. We will leave here on Wednesday morning for Baltimore, where the General will remain until Thursday, when he will leave for Philadelphia, at which place he will remain until Friday morning. He will leave Philadelphia on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, and arrive at Jersey City at 2 o'clock P. M. You will please to see Capt. Woolsey, Superintendent of Jersey City Ferry Company, and arrange with him to have a special boat at the depot, to convey the General and suite to Castle Garden, where I think it will be best to land.

You will also see that the military and civic societies are furnished with music. The representatives of the several societies will call upon you to arrange the details. Very truly yours,

WM. WALSH,
THOS. STEVENSON, } Committee.
HENRY SMITH,

The array of societies named in the programme insures an imposing display, and the City will probably be thronged with untold thousands of spectators from distant points.

MOVEMENT AMONG THE FIREMEN.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1862.

Whereas, The firemen of the City of New-York have from time immemorial displayed their love to their native City by rendering their services [illegible] to the citizens of this Metropolis, and their [illegible] loyalty and fidelity to the Government of the United States.

Whereas, The Common Council of the City of New-York design giving to Brig.-Gen. M. Corcoran and his companions such a reception as their services in the field and their sufferings in prison so justly entitle them to; and,

Whereas, The firemen of the City of New-York have been awarded by the Common Council such a position in the escort, to meet the gallant officers alluded to, as their good services merit, therefore I recommend the firemen to assemble in the Park on Friday, the 22nd at 2 o'clock P. M., in uniform, (fire-cap, red shirt and black pants and belt,) without apparatus, for the purpose of taking such part in the ceremonies of the reception as we have been requested to do by the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council of the City.

As the time specified is too short to call a formal meeting of the Board of Engineers and Foremen, I feel convinced that this unofficial call will be responded to in the same spirit in which it is made.

JOHN DECKER,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. CORCORAN.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

Gen. MICHAEL CORCORAN left Washington at [illegible] o'clock, for the North.

GEN. CORCORAN IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

Gen. CORCORAN received the citizens at the Eutaw House this evening, which was thronged from 8 to 9 o'clock with an immense concourse anxious to see the martyr patriot, and welcome him to the city. *A large number of Irish citizens also called, to whom* he made personal appeals to arouse their countrymen of Baltimore to rally to the standard of the Union.

He consented to address the people to-night at Monument-square, and the front of the Court-house was beautifully decorated and illuminated for the occasion. Mayor CHAPMAN presided, and introduced the General, who was received by the immense concourse with long repeated cheers.

Gen. CORCORAN returned thanks for the enthusiasm of his reception, and attributed it to the glorious cause in which he was identified rather than to any personal merit. He then proceeded to give an account of his imprisonment, and detailed a number of incidents of outrage at Richmond, Charleston, Columbia and Salisbury. He described the prison at Salisbury, where were 300 Union citizen prisoners, among whom he had found a number of Irishmen who had refused to fight under any other flag than that which they had sworn allegiance to on their arriving in this country. Their treatment was more brutal than that of the military prisoners, and among them were old gray-headed men, bowed down with suffering and sorrow, but firm in their allegiance. The deaths among them averaged two a day for the last six weeks. He [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] old flag and [illegible] of the rebels, he gave a graphic description of the [illegible] of Richmond under the rule of [illegible] the Sixty—Jeff. Davis—and [illegible] that liberty no longer existed [illegible] never [illegible] the people until the old flag was restored. The streets presented a most desolate and sorrowful condition—no able-bodied men [illegible] walk on the streets, unless provided with a military pass, and all that was to be seen on its thoroughfares was jaded and ragged soldiers, and women and children dressed in mourning. If any of his hearers sympathized with the rebellion, it was only necessary for them to see what he had seen to drive all such feeling from their bosoms. He verily believed that no such tyranny and oppression existed on the face of the earth as the despotism of the Southern Confederacy. He concluded with a strong appeal to his countrymen of Baltimore, who, he could not believe, were disloyal to the country that gave them freedom, liberty and citizenship, to rally to the support of the Government in crushing the rebellion.

He was followed in eloquent speeches by RICHARD O'GORMAN, MICHAEL CONNOLLY, and Councilman [illegible], of New-York.

Interesting Meeting of Returned Prisoners.

A highly interesting meeting took place last evening at Clark's Hotel, No. 94 Chatham-street. It was a congregation of returned prisoners for the purpose of arranging to participate in the reception of Gen. CORCORAN and the other Union officers recently released from Southern captivity. Such cordial greetings are rarely seen as here took place between old comrades, who had together braved the dangers of the battle-field, together fallen into the hands of a merciless foe, and together endured the hardships of Southern prisons. They were almost entirely representatives of the City regiments captured at Bull Run, who were subjected to all the barbarities which Southern malignity could invent, before the fortunes of War taught them that one side could capture prisoners as well as another. There were men who had for months lived in the foulest atmosphere, without sufficient food, and goaded to desperation by the taunts of unfeeling captors; men who had been wounded and now carried maimed limbs or honorable scars as mementoes of their devotion to the Union. But how changed since last they met! Many had so improved since their return that it was almost impossible for their old comrades to recognize them. But, a familiar expression, a cant word, a favorite allusion, a peculiar voice or a well known nose often recalled in a moment the dear memories of good fellowship. Among those present were the following:

A. O. Alcock, W. W. Braydon, J. F. Taylor, A. F. Carmody, Wolf Morrison, Thomas Barry, Thomas O'Brien, Charles McManus, J. W. Commaky, First Fire Zouaves.
D. Shorten, Sixty-ninth.
Dr. Wilson, Second N. Y. S. M.
Thomas C. Deary, G. W. Green, Enoch Tompkins, P. Embray, J. Steinmann, G. W. Cole, Seventy-first.
Sergeant Robert Brown, Privates Richard Briody, Thomas Armstrong, Seventy-ninth N. Y. S. M.

Mr. THOS. C. DEARY, of the Seventy-first Regiment, was chosen Chairman, and A. O. ALCOCK, of the First Fire Zouaves, Secretary. The Chair stated that the returned prisoners had been offered the right of the line in the Corcoran reception, and the City would pay for music, badges and carriages.

Messrs. J. COMMAKY, G. W. GREEN and A. O. ALCOCK were appointed a Committee on Music.

Mr. A. O. ALCOCK was chosen Marshal of the day. Lieut. CONNOLLY, of the Sixty-ninth, and ROBERT BURNS, of the Seventy-ninth, were chosen Assistant Marshals, and the returned prisoners of other regiments authorized to appoint additional Assistant Marshals.

It was determined to invite all returned prisoners of City regiments to participate, and the meeting adjourned, to assemble at 12½ o'clock P. M., on Friday, to participate in the reception of Gen. CORCORAN.

GEN. CORCORAN TO VISIT WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Brig.-Gen. MICHAEL CORCORAN has accepted the invitation of Mr. FLORENCE to visit Wallack's Theatre. Arrangements are being perfected for his proper reception. The establishment is to be appropriately decorated and brilliantly illuminated. He is expected on Saturday or Monday evening.

THE GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

A Camp Broken Up Below New-Madrid.

NEW-MADRID, Mo., Wednesday, Aug. 20.

A force of cavalry from this post under Capt. FRANK MOORE, while on an expedition to Charleston, attacked a rebel camp on White Oak Ridge, west of Hickman, and killed four of the enemy and took nineteen prisoners, including three captains. They also captured twenty-seven horses and about one hundred stand of arms. Capt. MOORE and one of the privates were wounded; one killed.

THE RECENT BATTLE AT LONE JACK.

KANSAS CITY, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

The Federal loss at the engagement at Lone Jack, on Friday last, is understood to have been one hundred and fifty killed, wounded and missing. The balance of the force escaped to Lexington. The section of artillery lost in the fight was taken and retaken four times, and was finally spiked and abandoned by the Nationals.

In the fight at Independence, on the 11th, Gen. HUGHES, who commanded a rebel regiment at Carthage and a brigade at Wilson's Creek, was killed, and the notorious and brutal Col. BOYD and Col. THOMPSON were wounded, the former fatally.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, No. 570, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON—Important Orders from Secretary Stanton—Drafting not to be Easily Eluded—President's Interview with the Colored Delegation—Reception of Cols. WILCOX and CORCORAN.

FROM VIRGINIA.—Movement of Gen. POPE—Safe Withdrawal of Gen. McCLELLAN's Forces from James River.

EUROPEAN NEWS—With Interesting Letters from our Special Correspondents Abroad, and Extracts from our Foreign Exchanges.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE from all the Different Commands and Departments.

NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS—The Fight at Baton Rouge—Destruction of the Rebel Ram Arkansas.

NATIONAL FINANCES—The Debt of the United States, present and prospective.

GOVERNMENT AND THE RAILROADS.

A WAR SERMON, BY ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

DRAFTING ORDERS—STATE AND NATIONAL.

A PAGE OF EDITORIAL ON THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

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MARRIED.

DOUGLAS—CANTRELL.—On Wednesday, Aug. 20, by Rev. F. R. Lawrence, GEO. E. DOUGLAS to MARY A. CANTRELL, both of New-York.

MORTON—DODGE.—At Riverdale, on Wednesday, Aug. 20, by Rev. Dr. Morton, of Philadelphia, Mr. HENRY MORTON to Miss CLARA W., daughter of Samuel N. Dodge, Esq., of this City.

DIED

DIBBLE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 15, at the residence of her son, Henry C. Spalding, Mrs. LUCINDA DIBBLE, in the 65th year of her age.

Her remains were taken to Middletown, Conn., for interment.

DOUGLAS.—At 115th-st., Avenue A, Capt. A. DOUGLAS. His funeral will take place from his father's house on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock.

DREW.—On board U. S. transport steamer John Brooks, on Sunday morning, Aug. 17, of typhoid fever, GEORGE W. DREW, son of Francis M. Drew, of Hamilton, C. W., and member of Company D, Forty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., aged 24 years.

FRANKS.—At Staunton, Va., on Sunday, May 18, from wounds received in battle, FLAVEL M., youngest son of J. J. Franks, of Bergen, N. J., aged 24 years.

LOUTREL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 20, LOUIS LOUTREL, aged 77 years.

Notice of funeral in Friday's paper.

MACFARLANE.—At Glenwood, L. I., on Tuesday, Aug. 19, after a short illness, ANASTASIE ORANGE, wife of John M. Macfarlane, of this City.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 122 East 28th-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MAXWELL.—The funeral service over the remains of the late CHARLES MAXWELL, Esq., who was killed in the fire in Beekman-st., on the 4th inst., will be held in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av., on Friday, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of the deceased gentleman are respectfully invited to attend.

MARLOT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 20, at No. 23 Douglass-st., GEORGE TAYLOR, only son of Abram R. and Matilda B. Marlot, aged 5 years, 1 month and 12 days.

Notice of funeral in Friday's papers.

QUACKENBOS.—On Wednesday, Aug. 20, of typhoid fever, Capt. E. M. QUACKENBOS, of Company E, Thirty-sixth Regiment, N. Y. V.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, E. M. Quackenbos, No. 141 2d-av., on Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SHOTWELL.—At Shamokin, on Fourth Day morning, the 20th of Eighth month, at the house of her son, George F. Shotwell, DEBORAH, widow of the late Joseph B. Shotwell, of this City, in the 82d year of her age.

THOMAS.—On Tuesday, Aug. 19, JOHN THOMAS, a native of Llangwstad, Wales, aged 65 years.

The funeral services will be held at the Chapel of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island, this day, at 3 o'clock P. M. His friends and members of the Mariners' Church are invited to attend. A return boat will leave Snug Harbor at 7½ P. M.

The funeral of EDWARD OWENS WATT, son of Dr. T. G. Watt, will take place this day, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, noon, from the residence of Mr. A. T. Baxter, Tottenville, Staten Island. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 393.—Aug. 20, 1862.

7, 30, 46, 41, 39, 15, 67, 18, 1, 23, 25, 31.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 394.—Aug. 20, 1862.

47, 43, 30, 53, 55, 42, 52, 26, 34, 15, 24, 67, 25.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 341.—Aug. 20, 1862.

42, 73, 4, 49, 57, 38, 5, 56, 26, 39, 2, 17.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 360.—Aug. 20, 1862.

42, 67, 15, 13, 45, 19, 52, 29, 70, 18, 47, 35, 22.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RECEPTION OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL MICHAEL CORCORAN,

By the Municipal Authorities of the City of New-York, Under the Direction of the Joint Committee on National Affairs, On his Return to the City from Captivity in Richmond.

The members of the Common Council will assemble at Room No. 8, City Hall, at 12 o'clock, M., on FRIDAY, the 22d inst., and repair to Jersey City, to receive Brig.-Gen. CORCORAN; from thence the Common Council, with their guest, will proceed by steamboat to Castle Garden, where, upon their arrival, a national salute will be fired, the official ceremonies will take place, and His Honor the Mayor will welcome Gen. CORCORAN to the City.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

GRAND MARSHAL—Gen. EWEN, assisted by the following Aids:

Col. Geo. E. Baldwin, First Aid.	
Col. Alexander Hamilton,	Maj. R. Taylor,
Col. Van Buren,	Col. Schwartzman,
John Chadwick,	Charles Darling,
L. E. Marsh,	Thomas Storms.
Robert Shannon.	

MILITARY,

Commanded by Col. Postley, Acting General.
1st Regiment Cavalry, Col. Walter W. Price.
2d Regiment Hussars, under Senior Captain Budke.
11th Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. Wm. Allen.
9th Regiment National Guards, Col. Burgess.
Commissioned Officers of the First Division, and Volunteers off duty.

69th Regiment, right wing, column companies.

Company of 69th Regt., flanked. | Gen. Corcoran. | Company of 69th Regt., flanked.
His Honor the Mayor.
Chairman of Committee on National Affairs.
Chairman of Committee on Invitations in open barouche.
Sixty-ninth Regiment, Left Wing, Column Companies. Returned Prisoners. Common Council, in carriages.
Lancers of the Sixty-ninth Regt., Capt. Dalton, by files. | preceded by The Sergeant-at-Arms. Delegations from Common Council of Philadelphia and other cities, in carriages. Heads of Departments. City Governments. | Lancers of the Sixty-ninth Regt., Capt. Dalton, by files.
Troop, Eighth Regt., Capt. Brown, by files. | Board of Supervisors. | Troop, Eighth Regt., Capt. Brown, by files.

New-York Fire Department, in full uniform, without apparatus, under direction of John Decker, Esq., Chief Engineer, Acting Aid.

CIVIC SOCIETIES.

The various Irish Civic Societies, under the Grand Marshalship of Mr. James Sandford, aided by Messrs. Peter Halpin and James White in the following order:

Longshoremen's U. B. Society,
Marshal, Dennis Sullivan.
St. James' R. C. T. A. Society,
Marshal, John Dwyer.
Father Matthew T. A. Society,
Marshal, B. L. Carey.
Father Matthew Society, of Brooklyn,
Marshal, Hugh McCabe.
Barry Benevolent Society,
Marshal, ———.
Ancient Order of Hibernians, N. Y.,
Marshal, John Tucker.
Thomas Francis Meagher Club,
Marshal, Edward Duffy.
Hibernian Benevolent Society,
Marshal, Michael Rowentree.
Hibernian U. B. Society,
Marshal, Michael Duffy.
Benevolent Society United Sons of Erin,
Marshal, John Duffy.
And all other Societies desiring to participate.
Citizens on horseback and in carriages.

The procession will take the following route: From the Battery, through Broadway to Park-row, through Park-row to the east gate of the Park, passing through the Park in front of the City Hall into Broadway; up Broadway to Grand-st., through Grand-st. to the Bowery, up the Bowery and 4th-av. to and around Union-square, thence down Broadway to the St. Nicholas Hotel and dismiss.

The keepers of all public buildings, the proprietors of hotels and other public places, the masters and owners of shipping in the harbor, and our citizens generally, are requested to display their flags during the day.

The Superintendent of Police is respectfully requested to see that the route taken by the procession will be kept entirely free from vehicles, or anything calculated to retard or delay the progress of the procession.

The Mayor and the Corporate authorities of the City will entertain Gen. Corcoran at a banquet at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on Monday evening next.

Should the weather prove inclement, the flags will not be hoisted on the City Hall, which will be considered a signal that the reception will not take place until further notice.

COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS:

TERRENCE FARLEY,	WM. ORTON,
HENRY SMITH,	WM. H. GEDNEY,
CHAS. J. CHIPP,	JOHN HOGAN,
PETER MITCHELL,	MORGAN JONES,
IRA A. ALLEN,	A. H. KEECH.

TERRENCE FARLEY, Chairman.
ALEX. H. KEECH, Secretary.

Civic societies not in programme, will report to James Sandford, Esq., Grand Marshal, on the morning of the parade.

Military companies not reported will do so on the morning of the parade to Col. Postley, on the ground.

By order of the Chairman Com. N. A. of C. C.

HOT—HOTTER—HOTTEST.

"THE DOG STAR RAGES."

The sun pours a flood of burning rays—music pours its melting strains, and the people, sweating at every pore, are pouring into the only place where relief can be found, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, to purchase DOUBLE PLATED ICE-PITCHERS of LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

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Principe.	Havana Regalia.
South American.	All kinds German Cigars.

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at $1 20 per dozen, or 10 cents each, (*warranted* same as are sold everywhere at $2 50.) Also, an immense stock, new styles, very rich, Paris

NECK TIES

positively at just half the usual prices. Splendid ties, both black and fancy, at 15, 25 and 35 cents. *Richest and most expensive ties imported, at 50 cents.* DEALERS SUPPLIED at prices which no other house in New-York can possibly name. Ladies' and gents' pure linen handkerchiefs. Ladies', from $1 to $4 50; gents', $2 to $5 per dozen. Suspenders, hosiery, gloves, under-shirts and drawers; *also, the best muslin shirt in New-York, at $2.* EXTRAORDINARY OFFER—We will send $10 worth *or more* to any part of the United States, the cash to be paid to the Express Company, *if the goods suit; if not, they can be returned by same express, at our expense.*
J. H. BLAKE & CO., No. 372 Broadway.

MILITARY.

$50 A MAN.

TO RECRUITING OFFICERS.

$50 apiece will be paid for the right kind of men to-day and to-morrow. Apply to

Capt. ISAAC F. LOCKMAN,

(late First Lieutenant Co. H, Ninth Regiment N. Y. S. M.) No. 75 Bowery, from 10 to 12 A. M., and at No. 80 Nassau from 1 to 3 P. M.

U. S.

The undersigned, on payment of $100 by any person previous to the pending draft, are prepared to provide a substitute in case said person should be drafted.

L. BALLARD & CO.,
Merchants and Bankers Agency, No. 290 Broadway.

We refer, by permission, to Messrs.

GOODHUE & CO.	AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
BEAL, DIBBLE & Co.	DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co.	DANIEL DREW, Esq.
O. M. BOGART, Esq.	R. W. HOWES, Esq.
McCURDY & ALDRICH.	HOYT, SPRAGUE & Co.
JOHN CASWELL & Co.	T. PUTNAM & Co.
SHERMAN, TALLMAN & Co.	SUTTON, SMITH & Co.
CHAPLIN, MELLEN & Co.	LATHROP, LUDINGTON & Co.

NOTICE.

All those who want to go to Gen. FRANZ SIGEL'S CORPS, are hereby invited to join, at once, my regiment. The following letter will explain my position:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.

Col. Elias Peissner, New-York:

COLONEL: I am authorized by the Secretary of War to assure the Governor of New-York that three regiments of Infantry raised in this State will be assigned to the First Corps d'Armée, Army of Virginia, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Franz Sigel.

Gov. Morgan has authorized me to assure you that your regiment, the Fifth Senatorial District Regiment, will be so assigned.

Very respectfully,
GEORGE G. LYON,
Captain and Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Sigel.

My regiment is the only new one in this City which will be attached to Gen. Sigel's command.

The Fifth Senatorial District is prepared to aid me in all my efforts, and pledges its honor for the welfare of the families of my recruits.

Come forward at once, for the regiment must and will be completed in the next ten days.

I have already over 800 men in camp.

ELIAS PEISSNER,
Colonel Commanding Fifth Senatorial Dist. Reg.
Headquarters, Lincoln Hall, No. 169 East Houston-st.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION
No. 82 Nassau-st.
Company D,
HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY,
Col. P. J. CLAASSEN, Commanding.
RECRUITS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Patriotic young men of New-York, if you desire to enlist in the service of your country, in this her hour of trial, come forward at once—one and all.

You are now called upon to rally to her support. Do not wait to be drafted, but show to the world that we are not compelled to resort to such an expedient in order to crush this monster rebellion.

To arms, then! and join a command officered by men who have had experience in the field, and who are thoroughly qualified to look after the requirements of their men.

$50 bounty paid after being mustered in.

Clothing of the best quality. Relief tickets furnished to families.

Dead-beats need not apply, as such men deter recruiting.

E. P. DOHERTY, Captain Commanding,
Late First Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters.
First Lieutenant, J. H. GOODELL.
Second Lieutenant, THOS. A. HENRY.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

AMERICANS, TO THE FRONT RANK!

JARED MAXON having been duly authorized to raise a Company, it is presumed that there is a class of patriotic young men in New-York who desire to enlist in the service of their country, with the intent to render distinguished service in the field; and under officers who have a regard (in recruiting) to the selection of that class, as well as whose moral qualifications would render them agreeable companions in arms.

Such, and none others, are wanted immediately for this Company. Non-commissioned officers selected from the most efficient in the ranks. An advance, as bounty and pay of $90 will be paid to each recruit on or before being mustered into the service of the United States.

Pay and subsistence commences on enlistment.

All those desirous of enlisting are solicited to call and enroll themselves immediately, at the office, No. 395 West-st., corner of 10th-st.

Capt. J. MAXON, Recruiting Officer.

THE NEW BOUNTIES ARE NOW ALL PAID.

$90, IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR PAY.
$50 OF IT IN CASH, SOON AFTER SWEARING IN.
$25 OF IT WHEN THE COMPANY IS FULL.
$40 OF IT WHEN THE REGIMENT IS FULL.
RELIEF TICKETS, WORTH $3 A WEEK,
given immediately to families.

Uniforms at once, and good quarters on Staten Island, with fine bathing and fishing.

$100 BOUNTY, OR 160 ACRES OF LAND, at the end of the war, which will probably close within another year. $2 PAID DOWN to any one on bringing in a recruit, when he swears in.

Experienced officers and the best of treatment guaranteed.

One Lieutenant, two Sergeants and thirty men still wanted for Company I, Stanton Legion, Col. WM. H. ALLEN.

Apply at No. 133 Essex-st., New-York, to
Capt. WM. W. BADGER.
First Lieutenant, CHARLES LIVINGSTON.

PHŒNIX REGIMENT—CORCORAN'S ZOUAVES.

FOURTH REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE.
JAMES C. BURKE, Colonel.

Co. H, (Capt. JOHN D. HEARNE,) requires twenty more young men to complete its number. This being the only truly Irish regiment now organizing in the State, young Irishmen about to enlist had better join it, and serve under the green flag. The regiment is intended to be exclusively Irish.

Recruits enlisting in this company will receive
$100 from the United States.
$50 from the State of New-York.
$25 from the City and County.
$13, one month's pay in advance.
Of which, $90 will be paid down on passing muster.

Recruiting office corner Leonard and Centre sts.
JOHN D. HEARN, Captain.
RICHARD OULAHAN, First Lieutenant.
JAMES A. SULLIVAN, Second Lieutenant.
Good tools will do good work.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.

COL. PETER McDERMOTT.
Adj. GEORGE W. WARNER.
Headquarters No. 446 Broadway.

This Regiment is now organizing under the auspices of the District Committee appointed by Gov. Morgan.

To men desirous of serving their country "in this, her hour of trial," superior inducements are offered. In addition to receiving the bounty and advance pay, each recruit has the satisfaction of knowing that he will be commanded by tried and experienced officers. To facilitate recruiting, on and after Monday, Aug. 18, the Headquarters will be open for the transaction of business until 10 P. M.

ENLIST AT ONCE, IF YOU WOULD SECURE THE BOUNTY AND AVOID THE DRAFT.
HEADQUARTERS AT NO. 446 BROADWAY.
CAMP AT TOMPKINSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.

NINETEENTH WARD MONITORS.

The undersigned having received authority to raise a company of Monitors, to be attached to the Hillhouse Light Infantry, Second Regiment N. Y. S. Volunteers, Empire Brigade, Col. P. J. Claassen, Commanding, call upon all respectable young men of the Ward to come forward and join this company. The citizens of the Ward are resolved to make this a first-class organization, and offer $50 additional bounty to all who join its ranks. Now is your time, Boys, to join a good command. Who would not rather volunteer in this glorious cause, in preference to being drafted!

Capt. AM. DONDNEY,
Recruiting Officer, No. 155 3d-av., near corner 59th-st.

ATTENTION, RECRUITS.—LOOK TO YOUR own interests while devoting your services to your country! Fourth Battery New-York State Artillery, Capt. JAMES E. SMITH. This Battery is now in the field, and was in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks and Malvern Hills. Sixty good men are wanted to fill the ranks. No trenches to dig—no musket drill—no knapsacks of heavy loads to carry. Good pay, good rations, and good officers. Ten dollars extra, beside all Government bounties, will be paid, cash in hand, to all recruits enlisting in this Battery, at the recruiting station No. 309 Hudson-st., by order of the [illegible] Ward Committee. Corporal JOHN A. THOMPSON, Recruiting Officer.

COMPANY I, OF THE STANTON LEGION, will be mustered into the United States service this week. A few more choice, moral men wanted to raise it to the maximum number. The last chance for the bounties, as they all close after Friday. $50 cash, in hand, to each recruit, and relief tickets for families worth $3 a week. Drafting is positively ordered for the 1st of September.

Capt. WM. W. BADGER,
No. 133 Essex-st., New-York.

ARMY SUBSTITUTES.—UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY BANKING AND SUBSTITUTE OFFICE.—The undersigned has completed arrangements for providing substitutes for a limited number of persons who may be drafted into the army of the United States under the last order of the Secretary of War. Advances made on Quartermasters' vouchers, contractors and recruiting officers' bills and officers' *pay rolls, by RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Army* and Navy Agent, No. 4 Broad-st., one door from Wall-st., N. Y.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION BY THE undersigned at Brady's Gymnasium, No. 20 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.) A class in military exercises, (light infantry,) including the Manual of Arms, will commence immediately. A good chance for parties desiring a knowledge of military tactics. Officers, sergeants, corporals or civilians will find this a good school. Minié muskets furnished. ABNER S. BRADY, Instructor.

ARMY SUBSTITUTE ASSOCIATION, NO. 166 BROADWAY.—This Association is prepared to furnish substitutes; parties by the payment of $150 can be guaranteed a substitute in case they are drafted; the party can deposit the funds in the hands of some well-known banker, not to be drawn by the Association till their obligation to the parties is fulfilled.

A. W. PLATT, for the Association.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1862.

SHOW YOUR PATRIOTISM, AVOID THE DRAFT AND MAKE MONEY.—Thirty Dollars each, in addition to the United States allowances, will be paid to one hundred young men who will volunteer for the service of the United States for three years or during the war, within the present week. Apply at No. 6 State-st.

THE ACTIVE AND EX-MEMBERS OF THE Thirty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M., now in the City, are requested to assemble at the Regimental Headquarters, No. 596 Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING, 22d inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., to transact business of importance. By order,

HENRY L. SCUDDER, Sec.

MILITARY.

[illegible] REGIMENT, NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS, COL. GURNEY.—Last chance for the bounty before drafting. Recruits wanted for Company G. Uniforms, rations and quarters furnished immediately. Apply to E. B. WEYMAN, Jr., Recruiting Officer, No. 38 2d-av.

HARK!! THE LONG ROLL!! TURN OUT THE GUARD!

Wanted, about 30 men, able-bodied, to fill up Company [illegible], Senatorial Regiment, Col. [illegible] Commanding. The Company is officered by Capt. JEPTHA A. JONES, formerly of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.; Lieut. DUDLEY N. HAYNES, formerly of Company G, Thirteenth N. Y. S. M.; and Lieut. A. V. [illegible], formerly of Company E, Thirteenth N. Y. S. M.

Clothing and quarters furnished immediately. We promise that every man shall be as well taken care of as in any other organization, and have all the advantages of bounties, &c.

Capt. JEPTHA A. JONES,
Recruiting Officer, at City Armory,
Corner of Henry and Cranberry sts., Brooklyn.

ONLY TWO DAYS MORE.

BOUNTY ceases after FRIDAY.

Lose no time in enrolling yourselves in the THIRD COMPANY [illegible] MONITORS, and secure good, moral young men for comrades.

Headquarters, No. [illegible] Broadway.

EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES Commanding. [illegible] the additional bounty by private subscription. $[illegible] paid immediately after mustering. $100 before leaving the State. $75 when mustered out of service. Recruiting Office, No. [illegible] 4th-av.

First Lieut. LOVELL PURDY, Jr., Recruiting Officer.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT, Lincoln Hall, No. 169 East Houston-st., corner of Allen. NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1862.

All those who are absent from my regiment without leave are herewith summoned to appear at my headquarters before WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., or they will be treated as deserters.

ELIAS PEISSNER, Col. Comm'g.

ARMY SUBSTITUTES.

UNITED STATES ARMY SUBSTITUTE ASSOCIATION, No. 67 William-st., corner of Cedar.

This Association has completed arrangements for providing substitutes for persons who may be drafted into the Army of the United States, under the recent orders of the Secretary of War.

Books are now open at the office, No. 67 William-st.

W. A. GREENLEAF, Secretary.

THE DRAFTS TO FILL THE FIRST AND SECOND REQUISITION OF 600,000 MEN.

The undersigned for $100 insures parties against drafts in the State of New-York. If drafted will furnish a substitute according to law.

D. P. WEBSTER, Insurance Broker, Office No. 312 Broadway, Room No. 5.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Recruiting officers are requested to meet the subscriber at his office, No. 78 Bowery, to-day and to-morrow, up to 12 o'clock M. He is prepared to make satisfactory arrangements for as many men as they can furnish to complete his company, belonging to a regiment now ordered to Washington.

COL. GURNEY'S NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

EXTRA BOUNTY.—The Produce Exchange Committee will pay an extra bounty of $10 to the first 300 men enlisting with this regiment. The bounty will be paid at headquarters, No. 514 Broadway, Mozart Hall.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 413 Broome-st., corner of Elm, New-York, Aug. 20, 1862.

THE BOARD OF METROPOLITAN POLICE thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the following sums in aid of the fund for raising the Metropolitan Guard:

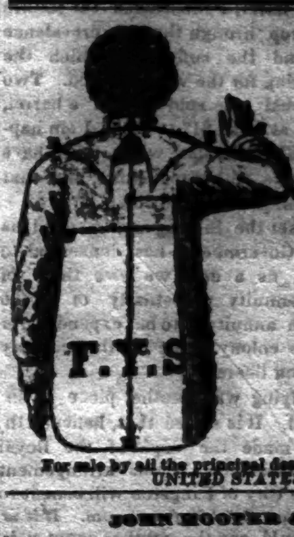
A Friend	$100	S. L. Griswold, Esq.	[illegible]
Wm. Seligman & Co.	100	Jas. Winterbottom, Esq.	[illegible]
Henry Oothout, 2d donation	100	N. S. McCready, Esq.	[illegible]
		Geo. S. Bradley, Esq.	[illegible]
Andrew Bleakley, Esq.	25	Francis Skiddy, Esq.	[illegible]
John F. Stirlin, Esq.	25	John J. Slitcocks, Esq.	[illegible]
J. W. Allen, Esq.	25	Horace H. Day, Esq.	[illegible]
Chas. Christman, Esq.	100	Sergt. John J. Young	[illegible]
S. L. M. Barlow, Esq.	50	A Friend	[illegible]
Adrien Iselin, Esq.	100	Joseph B. Taylor, Esq.	[illegible]

Henry Oothout, for the Chaplain of the First Regiment to purchase religious books ... [illegible]
Archibald Hall, Captain of the Port ... [illegible]
Owen W. Brennan, Harbor Master ... [illegible]
H. H. Hustet, Harbor Master ... [illegible]
Andrew Bleakley, Harbor Master ... [illegible]
James W. Husted, Harbor Master ... [illegible]
A. D. Barber, Harbor Master ... [illegible]
John P. Cummings, Harbor Master ... [illegible]
H. H. Hull, Harbor Master ... [illegible]
John Cushow, Harbor Master ... [illegible]
Thomas A. Jerome, Harbor Master ... [illegible]
James R. Coulter, Harbor Master ... [illegible]
J. L. Taylor, Harbor Master ... [illegible]

JAMES BOWEN, President.

SCOTCHMEN FOR THE UNION.—SEVENTY-NINTH HIGHLANDERS.—Recruits wanted for this gallant Regiment, now chasing up the rebels in Virginia. We pay extra bounties to good able-bodied men. Recruiting headquarters, Mercer House, corner Broome and Mercer sts.

ATTENTION! COMPANY "D," [illegible] REGIMENT N. Y. V.—You are requested to meet THIS EVENING at Engine House No. [illegible], to make arrangements to receive our late Captain, (John Downey.)
A. HOLLEY, President.
R. J. BEVANS, Secretary.



BALLOU'S PATENTED F. Y. S. French Yoke SHIRTS WARRANTED TO FIT. Send for a Circular. BALLOU BROS. No. 409 Broadway, New-York. For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

JOHN HOOPER & CO., CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS, No. 41 Park-row, New-York, New-York Times Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMBOAT and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York Times, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout the United States and Canada.

P. P. P. P.

PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the

PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER, is unaffected by any of these OBJECTIONS.

It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS. It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.

ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.

PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.

The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.

By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 38 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

IMPORTANT.

All articles for soldiers at Harrison's Landing under Gen. McClellan, or in any other Union camp, should be sent, at half rates, by THE HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway.

WEDDING CARDS

These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st. [illegible] Established 1840. For Specimens by Mail, send two stamps.

[illegible]

The War in America—Its Sympathy with the South—Mr. Lincoln's Government and Anti-Slavery Principles—Emancipation only a Matter of Time—Mexico—Jamaica to be the Depot for French Troops—State of Crime—Jamaica Cotton, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Thursday, Aug. 7, 1862.

In Jamaica, we have been accustomed to hear of wars, and hear of rumors of wars, but of the realities of war we know little or nothing. The civil war in the United States, and the French invasion of Mexico, are matters, therefore, which interest us deeply. In regard to America, the world is divided in opinion as to the end sought to be attained by the war. There are those—and they are many—who deny that the freedom of the blacks forms any part of the question at issue. It is the prevalence of this feeling, I believe, which has secured sympathizers for the South, in quarters where such sympathy was not expected. Of the holders of such views, there are, doubtless, many in Jamaica; but there are many more who have thought more deeply on the subject, and who have come to the conclusion that Slavery is the cause of the war, and that it is ordained its result shall be the death of Slavery. There are those who declare that Mr. LINCOLN's Government is the true representation of a party to which Anti-Slavery principles were only profession. Such people cannot appreciate the high motives which guide men like LINCOLN and SEWARD. They forget that, sworn to maintain the Constitution and protect the institutions of the country, these men could not use the power at their disposal to knock Slavery on the head. They would falsify their oath. The advantage of their position was to be seen through a different medium, which those who are rendered blind by prepossession, of course, cannot behold. It hardly needed action on their part to affect Slavery. The very fact that they, as men avowing Anti-Slavery principles, were called to power in the States, proved at once the tendency of popular feeling. It proved that the nation was becoming Anti-Slavery, and that the doom of the accursed system was only a matter of time. But there is a vast deal more to place the character of the Lincoln Government in an honorable light before the world. Look at the many steps which Congress has taken during this Administration to favor universal liberty. Consider the effects of three or four great movements—the Emancipation Aid act—the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia—the execution of the pirate GORDON, and the concession of the "Right of Search." Do these not give earnest of the truly Anti-Slavery principles of Mr. LINCOLN and his Cabinet?

It might appear unaccountable that I should devote so much of a news letter in dealing with a matter that concerns yourselves and on which you must naturally know a great deal more than I can ever hope to learn; but I have given the matter this prominence because the impression is abroad that Jamaica, too, had sympathy with the South. It is no such thing. Our hope is universal emancipation, and we feel that to attain that end the North, and the North alone, must be the instrumentality. A very large section of the people of this island pray for the success of the North, and hope anxiously for its final triumph. This prayer was breathed among hundreds at a great Anti-Slavery meeting held at Mr. PHILLIPPO's chapel on the 1st of August to celebrate the anniversary of West Indian emancipation.

I have alluded to Mexico. A sudden interest in that question has been excited here, by a rumor that, with the permission of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, Jamaica is to become the dépôt for the French troops destined to operate against Mexican independence. There is something incredible about the news. The statement is that about the month of October, something like 20,000 French troops will concentrate in Jamaica.

In my previous letter, I mentioned the failure of the provision crop through the long prevalence of "Revival," and the sufferings which the people were enduring for the want of food. Two weeks ago corn-meal was sold at $11 a barrel, and wheaten flour at from $17 to $18. I am happy to say that within the last week, there have been several arrivals with breadstuffs, and that prices have in consequence gone down.

By the last packet the intelligence reached us that the British Government has consented to compromise with us a debt we owe them of £250,000 for an annuity perpetually of £6,400 per annum, which annuity is to be expended for the benefit of the colony. The mother country has, for once, been liberal.

Far more gratifying was another piece of intelligence received. It is stated that, henceforth Jamaica is to be made the dépôt of the Royal Mail Company's steamers. If this arrangement be carried out the City of Kingston will benefit to the extent of at least £50,000 per annum. If it is carried out, I should say the mother country is learning to be considerate toward this colony.

If I mistake not, I have already informed you that our last quarter's revenue shows a surplus of £15,000. Will you not say we are improving?

The Circuit Court for the July term has been brought to a close. The calendars showed a long array of crime. There were no less than forty-two cases for the precinct, among them a charge of murder and another for attempting to murder. It is gratifying to state, however, that in all other parts of the island crime appears to be on the decrease.

There is a movement going forward throughout the island for raising subscriptions towards the Prince Consort Memorial Fund.

Jamaica cotton has been highly prized at the Great Exhibition. In fact, the colony has altogether come off with flying colors from the World's Fair. She has obtained seventy prizes and sixty-four honorable mentions.

The *Plantagenet* sails at 2 o'clock.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. Wendell Phillips publishes the following card in the Boston *Transcript*:

BOSTON, Aug. 14, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: You inclose me the card of three persons, styling themselves "Directors of the Illinois Central Company," misquoting one of my speeches, and stating that *they did not know me*. I presume this is true. That I neither claimed their acquaintance, nor quoted their opinions, you will see by the copy of my speech which I inclose. Whether these persons agree or disagree with me in my estimate of Gen. MCCLELLAN, as dilatory and utterly unable to say yes and no, their card does not inform us. They carefully avoid giving any opinion upon this, the main point concerned. It is, however, of no consequence, as my statement rests on sufficient authority, fully as trustworthy, to say the least, as any they could furnish.

With thanks for your courtesy,

Yours, truly, WENDELL PHILLIPS.

A. C. CLARK, Esq., Chicago.

—The Columbus (Ohio) *Journal* publishes the following telegram from Gen. Morgan at Cumberland Gap:

AUG. 11, *via* MT. VERNON, Aug. 16, 1862.

There is very undue excitement on the subject of the rebel demonstrations in East Tennessee. You have no cause for anxiety. Health good.

GEO. W. MORGAN.

—Henry Hammond, a resident of the island lying at the entrance of Gardiner's Bay, L. I., attempted to murder his wife on Saturday last, and then tried to commit suicide. With a dirk knife, which he deliberately purchased for the purpose, he inflicted no less than fourteen gashes upon various parts of her person, and then drew the same weapon across his own throat, and stabbed himself in the side with such violence as to break a rib. Neither his own wounds, however, nor those which he inflicted upon his wife, are likely to prove fatal. Jealousy was the cause of the terrible deed. Hammond is now in jail at Greenport.

—Dr. Thomas M. Hope, of Alton, Ill., has been arrested and confined in the Penitentiary at that place, charged with [illegible] openly sympathizing with the rebels. In reply to an application for permission to use a hall which he owned as a drill room, he stated that "no Federal officer could have it for any such purpose." He "wanted nothing to do with those whose hands were dripping with the blood of his friends in the South."

—Gen. Dumont has published a card, denying that he ever declared that this war would continue until the Democrats were reinstated in authority. He consents to become a candidate for a seat in the next Congress, but will not do anything to secure an election which may interfere with his military duties.

—Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, is mourning the death of a son, a Lieutenant on Gen. Hamilton's Staff. He died of typhoid fever which he contracted at Corinth.

—Gen. Fremont and family are now on a brief visit to Major Haskell, of Gloucester, Mass., formerly one of his Staff.

—*Capt. Ezra Nye and Mr. Tillinghast, of Clinton Township, N. J., have offered $500 each to a fund for volunteers from that township.*

—Gen. Geary is rapidly recovering from the wound which he received in the battle of Slaughter Mountain. His arm will be saved.

—Mayor Bemis, of Springfield, Mass., has issued an order enjoining upon the police special vigilance in the arrest of skedaddlers.

—The funeral of Major Albert S. Ingalls, of the Mozart Regiment, was held at West Cambridge, Mass., on Aug. 18.

—Mr. Thurlow Weed, it is said, will go to Europe at an early day, on business of great importance for the Government.

—Col. Porter, of Niagara Falls, is recovering from his recent severe illness, and is now with his regiment.

—Col. Fiala, of Gen. Fremont's Staff, was in St. Louis, *en route* to New-York, on Friday last.

—Ex-Gov. Fairbanks, of Vermont, is visiting the copper mines at Lake Superior.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 50 bbls. Ashes, 13,309 bbls. Flour, 604 bbls. and 190 bags Corn Meal, 29,137 bushels Wheat, 14,395 bushels Corn, 26,975 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Malt, 2,287 pkgs. Provisions, and 764 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet yet firm, at $6 81¼@$6 87½ for Pots, and $7 for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 416 bbls., including 349 bbls. Pots and 67 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—Western Yellow is in request, at 36c.@37c. ℔ ℔.

CANDLES—Are inactive at former rates.

COAL—Has been sparingly dealt in at previous quotations.

COFFEE—Has been inactive to-day, yet held firmly.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in limited demand, at 24¾c., cash, ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Is in rather more demand at former rates; Middlings, 40c.@40½c. ℔ ℔.

DYEWOODS—Have been quiet at unaltered figures.

FEATHERS—A moderate inquiry prevails for Live Geese, at 40c.@42c. ℔ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate demand, to-day, though prices have again declined slightly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 14,200 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 85@$5 05; inferior to choice extra State at $5 10@$5 40; superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 80@$5 05; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 15@$6 20; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 35@$5 55 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 85	@$5 05
Extra State	5 10	@ 5 40
Superfine Western	4 80	@ 5 05
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 15	@ 6 20
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 35	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60	@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	5 50	@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 50	@ 6 75

Southern Flour is in limited demand, at drooping rates. Sales 1,100 bbls., at $5 20@$5 55 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $5 90@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is depressed and declining. Sales 1,000 bbls. extra, at $5 15@$6 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in request, at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at $3 30 for Jersey; $3 70 for Fairfax, and $3 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 400 bbls.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Business has been less active, but prices have been well supported.

FRUIT—The demand has been quite moderate for all kinds at former quotations.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after by shippers and prices have been depressed. The receipts have been limited, but receivers have been eager to sell. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 152,000 bush., to arrive, including White Michigan, (new,) at $1 50; White Western, inferior to fair, at $1 36@$1 43; Amber Western at $1 35@$1 38, chiefly $1 36; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 28@$1 34; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 24@$1 25½; Milwaukee Club, $1 17@$1 23; Chicago Spring, $1 11@$1 20, and New White Kentucky at $1 56 ℔ bushel. Corn is heavy and prices are tending downward. Sales since our last 102,000 bushels, at 50c.@61c., chiefly 50c.@60c., for shipping Mixed Western; 62c. for very choice do.; 53c.@58½c. for Eastern do.; 47c.@52½c. for unsound do., do., and 70c. for White Western, ℔ bushel. Rye continues in demand at 77c.@82c. ℔ bushel. Barley is unchanged. Oats are in fair request, including Canada, at 50c.@52c.½; Western at 50c.@52c., and State at 53c.@55c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is less plenty and is wanted at 70c.@80c., for shipment and local use, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand at uniform rates, including last year's crop, at 15c.@21c. ℔ ℔.

IRON—Has been very quiet at former prices.

LATHS—Eastern are down to $1@$1 05 ℔ 1,000.

LEAD—Pig has been in less demand, yet stiffly held.

MOLASSES—Sales have been limited to-day, having been confined to small lots of Porto Rico at 37c.; Cuba Muscovado at 30c.@32c., and 30 half bbls. New-Orleans at 37c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—All kinds have been quiet. Spirits Turpentine, $2 24 ℔ gallon; Common Resin, $13 ℔ 280 ℔s.

OILS—A fair inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, at our revised quotations: Crude Sperm, at $1 35@$1 40; Crude Whale, at 57c.@60c.; Unbleached Winter Sperm, at $1 55; do. Spring do., at $1 50; Bleached Winter Whale, at 70c.; do. Spring do., at 68c.; Olive, at $1 35@$1 40; Linseed, at 91c.; No. 1 Winter Lard, at 72c.@75c.; City Red, at 47c.@50c. Crude Petroleum, at 16½c.@18c., and Refined Petroleum, at 28c.@35c., per gallon.

New-Bedford Market Week ending Aug. 18—Sperm—Since our last considerable demand has sprung up, both for export and home consumption, and prices have improved. The transactions include sales of 1,250 bbls., in parcels, as follows: For export, 1,071 bbls., at $1 35 ℔ gallon; and to the trade 136 bbls., at $1 35, 433 do. at $1 36, and 60 do. $1 40, ℔ gallon. Also, 150 bbls. inferior, at a price not transpired. Whale—The market for Whale Oil has been very brisk since our last, the demand being largely for export, and prices have again advanced to 60c., at which the market is firm. The sales embrace 14,710 bbls. in parcels. We quote: 1,100 bbls. at 57c., 2,925 do. at 57½c., 3,685 do. at 58c., 1,900 do. at 58½c., 1,700 do. at 59c., and 3,400 do. at 60c. ℔ gallon—11,060 bbls. for export and the balance for home use. *Whalebone*—Sales for the week, 2,100 ℔s. Ochotsk, at 78c., and 1,200 ℔s. South Sea, at 80c.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 18, '62	33,316	87,093	631,150
Same time last year	45,034	105,947	842,300

—[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair request, and quoted up to $11 75@$12, chiefly $12 for Mess and $10@$10 12½ for Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales 2,500 bbls. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 5¾c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 3½c.@4¼c. for Shoulders ℔ ℔. Bacon is quiet at 5¾c.@7c. ℔ ℔. Lard is salable and firm. Sales 1,250 tcs. and bbls. in lots at 8¾c.@9¼c. ℔ ℔. Beef is quiet but steady. Sales 200 bbls. at $14 75@$15 12½ for Extra Mess, and $12 50@$14 for Plain Mess ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams $12 50@$14 75 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand at 10c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 11c.@18c. for poor to choice State ℔ ℔. Cheese is salable and steady at 5½c.@8¾c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Has been inactive at former figures.

SUGARS—The demand has been moderate; prices have not varied materially. Sales 900 hhds., including Cuba at 8½c.@9¼c., and New-Orleans at 8¾c.@9¼c. ℔ ℔.; also 469 hhds. and 170 bbls. New-Orleans, by auction, at $8 95¾@$9 66¾ ℔ 100 ℔s.

TALLOW—Sales to-day, 45,000 ℔s. at 10¾c.@10⅞c. ℔ ℔. The business of the week Messrs. KRIEGER & SONS notice thus: "The reaction in Exchange and dullness of Freights has induced more animation, and the orders, though not very general, have been heavy. In view of the consequent reduction of stock and moderate arrivals, holders evince more firmness, and prices, especially for City, are higher. Inferior and Grease are in fair demand for home use, but are in light stock, and held firmly. To-day the market is inactive. Choice lots have been selling at 10⅝c.; 10¾c. is now demanded by some, but we know of no transactions at this figure. Price this date, 1858, 9¼c.; 1859, 10¼c.; 1860, 10c.; 1861, 8¼c. ℔ ℔."

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been in fair demand at full prices; sales, 372 hhds., at 11c.@20¾c. ℔ ℔. Other kinds have been quiet.

WHISKY—Sales, 500 bbls., in lots, at 31c.@32c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were light, to-day, at our quotations: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11d.@12d.; Corn, 11d.@11½d.; Beef, 5s. ℔ tce.; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 40s; Tallow, 35s.@37s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@12½d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tce.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Butter and Cheese, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Cork and orders, two British barks, with Wheat in bulk, at 13½d. ℔ bushel. For Belfast—An American bark, with Grain, at 11½d. ℔ bushel. For London—Flour, 3s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 12c.@12½c. ℔ bushel; Pork, 5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ℔ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Two ships, 1,800 tons each, from Chincha Islands to Antwerp, Guano, at 75s.; a bark, 100 tons, to Malaga and back, $5,000; a bark, 300 tons, to Greytown, Nicaragua, and back, $6,000; a British brig, 200 tons, from Norfolk to West Indies, Staves, $20; a bark, 312 tons, to Havana, $4,000; a ship, 1,800 tons, to Great Britain or the Continent; a Prussian bark, 800 tons, to the Continent; two vessels, on French Government account, to Vera Cruz; a British brig, 208 tons, to Turks Island and back; and thirty to thirty-five ships, barks, brigs and schooners, on Government account, for transport, &c., service, on terms not made public.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

[illegible]	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 9
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 13
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 14
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 20
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 20
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 23
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 30
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 12

FROM AMERICA.

Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 23
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 23
Jura	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 23
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 30
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 30
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 3
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 6
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 10
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 28
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 31

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Bavaria* and *City of Baltimore*, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A.M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at............5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at........5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad), 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6¼ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 5 BOND-ST., near Broadway, continue to extract teeth positively without pain or danger, under their new chemically-purified chloroform. All dental operations on terms to suit the times. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Stilwell and Baldwin, and Rev. Drs. Ferris and Parker.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 126th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WITH SOME BUSINESS experience, who could superintend the manufacture and sale of an article used by the army. One having an office where the goods could be sold, would have preference. Strict integrity, energy and activity requisite. Address A. K., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

ROLLING-MILL FOR SALE—ABOUT 30 miles from New-York; is in running order, with complete sets of rolls for iron from ¼ to 1 inch; rounds, squares, ovals and flats; has three furnaces, squeezers, tools, &c. Inquire of HENRY G. NICHOLS, No. 24 Pine-st.

A DRUG-STORE OF FORTY YEARS standing, corner Bowery and Grand-st., for sale to a cash customer; inducements will be offered. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE Phenix Sugar Refinery, of Brooklyn; is in complete working order. For particulars, inquire of FRANCIS SKIDDY, No. 161 Wall-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 464 Broome-st., 25x95 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 600 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET IN JERSEY CITY—THE PHILADELPHIA Hotel. The house contains about 40 rooms, is a first-rate location for business, being near the railroad dépôt and ferry; rent low. Also, a floor containing 6 rooms and kitchen, three blocks from the ferry; rent low. Inquire of BENJAMIN O. EDGE, No. 124 Washington-st., Jersey City.

HOUSE TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY, A SHORT distance from the ferry, a three-story brown-front house, with gas, bath room, water all over the house; is worth $550 per annum; will be let to a good tenant at $350 per annum; possession given immediately. Apply to EVAN JONES, No. 57 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

TO RENT—THE BRICK FRONT HOUSE, NO. 460 Greenwich-st., west side, between Desbrosses and Watts streets; will be rented to a satisfactory tenant until May 1, 1863, for $300, payable in advance. Possession of the entire house will be given immediately. Apply at No. 160 Chambers-st.

TO LET—A SMALL THREE-STORY, BROWN stone house, in West 20th-st. The house is in perfect order. Address E., No. 6 College-place, up stairs.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIVATE family, in 29th-st., near 4th-av.; 12 rooms, with improvements, in perfect order. Apply to No. 53 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—65 EAST 29th-st. Has just been put in order. Apply on the premises every fair day, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. Immediate possession.

TO LET—A SMALL, WELL FURNISHED HOUSE, in a good neighborhood. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 208 4th-av., corner 21st-st., in the store.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PAVILION HOTEL,
ROCKAWAY, L. I.

This magnificent Family Hotel, having been crowded so far during the Summer season by its old friends and patrons, has now a few rooms to let for families, &c. No better Sea Bathing can be found anywhere. Apply, for terms, &c., to MR. BAINBRIDGE, the Proprietor, as above.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat-landings and Catskill stations of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD IS OFFERED (AND NO questions asked) for the return of 7-30 Treasury Note No. 48,110 or 48,112, payable to the order of EDWIN E. ENGLAND, all the coupons attached, but not indorsed. All persons are forbidden to purchase or negotiate the same. EDWIN E. ENGLAND, No. 162 West 17th-st.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, from on board of the steamer *Isaac Newton*, a black CARPET BAG, marked E. P. Kissam, containing clothes. Whoever will return said bag to the office of KISSAM & TAYLOR, No. 30 Wall-st., will be paid the above reward and no questions asked.

FOUND—IN THE CARS OF THE RARITAN AND Delaware Bay Railroad, a package of MONEY. The owner can have the same by applying at the office of the Company, No. 45 Beaver-st., and proving property.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

Mantels sold at astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 54 First-av., near Third-st., and No. 109 East 12th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.—$30,000 worth of enameled slate mantels; imitation of the most costly marbles now in use; will be sold 25 per cent. below manufacturers prices. Also, marble mantels, monuments and tomb-stones. WM. S. SEE & CO., No. 386 Hudson-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Musquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY.—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 121 and 547 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

AUCTION SALES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

[illegible] A large amount of CORN and a quantity of OATS, condemned as unfit for Government use, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION at WEST WAREHOUSE, and LOCUST POINT, on TUESDAY, 26th day of August, 1862. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., at West Warehouse.

TERMS—Cash in Government funds.

JAMES BELGER, Colonel and Quartermaster.

[*New-York Times, Philadelphia Inquirer, Pittsburgh Gazette*, and Cincinnati *Commercial* please copy four times.]

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PASSAIC, N. J., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Aug. 29, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway—Several fine plots of land, containing in all 25 acres, on the west bank of the Passaic River, and 35 minutes from New-York; will be sold in plots of from 1½ to 10 acres, on one of which there is fine improvements. Full particulars at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK, AT No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, sofa beds, lounges, washstands, bedsteads, chairs, tables, looking-glasses, beds and bedding, mattresses, carpets, matting, oil-cloths, fat family goods, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at Store No. 141 Broadway, a large and varied stock of first-class, City made furniture for railroads, libraries, reception rooms, dining rooms, &c. See particulars in catalogue.

MILTON H. BURNS, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, at auction, on THURSDAY, August 21, at 10½ o'clock, at Store of J. V. Davis & Co., No. 15 Cortlandt-st., comprising a fresh assortment of desirable goods, suitable for city and country trade.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT ATTRACTION!
UNPARALLELED BARGAINS.
STILL GREATER REDUCTION IN PRICES OF
RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SACQUES, and MANTILLAS, at the
GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE OF
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 GRAND-ST.
(Previous to taking Stock.)
$20,000 WORTH RICH SILKS, MARKED DOWN.
$15,000 WORTH RICH DRESS GOODS, MARKED DOWN.
$10,000 WORTH PURE LINENS AND FAMILY GOODS, MARKED DOWN.
$12,000 WORTH RICH MANTILLAS and CLOAKS, MARKED DOWN.

Notwithstanding the great advance in price of Cotton Goods, we shall continue to sell our present large stock of DOMESTIC GOODS ($30,000 worth) at the reduced price as long as we have a piece left; and we beg leave to suggest to our patrons the propriety of supplying themselves without delay, for they are already rapidly advancing in price.

CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.

ELGER'S Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

NOTICE.—EAST INDIA AND INDIAN GOODS in every variety, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE PREMISES No. 433 Broad-st., in the city of Newark, N. J., the homestead of the late Wm. Slingard, deceased. The house is brick, has fifteen rooms, all modern improvements, and in perfect order; lot is 50 feet front and rear by 350 feet deep, extending through to Orchard-st., well stocked with choice fruit, in full bearing, and fine stables. It is convenient to the dépôt, and one of the most desirable residences in the city. Price $25,000; terms easy. Apply to WM. A. RIGHTER, Executor, No. 264 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—The property of the undersigned, comprising a frame house, 35 feet square, with an addition on the kitchen, a good cellar, four rooms on the first floor, six on the second, and three finished rooms in the attic; one and a half acres of ground, two cisterns, a never-failing well of excellent water; also, barn and poultry-house. The property is all in first-rate order, and only about five minutes' walk from the railroad dépôt. For further particulars apply at the office of the Hazard Powder Company, No. 89 Wall-st., or on the premises. D. B. DENSLOW.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—$6,500.—For sale, cheap, an excellent house, of twelve rooms, cellar and attic; large barn, corn-house, seven acres, fine grafted fruit, permanent stream, good well and cistern, fine view of mountain, half mile from station, and one hour from New-York. Apply at the Congress Sugar Refinery, No. 345 Washington-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT suites of rooms for families, or single gentlemen; convenient to Wall, South, or Fulton Ferries. Apply at No. 129 Joralemon-st., first house from Court, on three principal car routes. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Wanted, by a gentleman, his wife and little daughter, with one servant; private family preferred; accommodations must be first-class, and for such a liberal sum will be paid. Address BOARD, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms, with board, may be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 102 Henry-st. The situation is desirable, being within five minutes of Wall and Fulton Ferries. Unexceptionable reference required.

BROOKLYN—NO. 16 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASANT apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences have been introduced, making the house especially desirable for those seeking a comfortable home. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton ferries. Reference required.

BOARD WANTED IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—By a gentleman, his wife and adult daughter; a good and respectable location desired, within five minutes' walk of the City Hall. Rooms furnished or unfurnished. References exchanged. Address P. O., Box No. 216.

ROOM WANTED—UNFURNISHED, WITH board on Sundays, in a private family, by a single woman. Must be north of 4th-st. and east of 7th-av. Address N. Y., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

STRAWBERRY FARMS FAMILY HOTEL NEAR RED BANK, MONMOUTH CO., NEW-JERSEY. Delightfully situated near Long Branch and Shrewsbury. Accessible at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, by Raritan and Delaware Bay R. R. and Shrewsbury boats, from foot of Murry-st. Terms per week, $5 to $7. Superior accommodations for families. Beautiful shady walks and drives, and a small lake, with boats, in the vicinity. A large hall, with music, for social enjoyment. For circulars, address WARREN & DAY, Colt's Neck, N. J. Refers to W. H. Mills, No. 577 6th-av. and J. S. Smith, No. 444 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with country board at Fort Montgomery, Orange County, N. Y., on the banks of the Hudson River, in the Highlands, 45 miles from the City. Terms from $6 to $8, according to rooms. Apply to JOHN H. HALL, by letter, or in person, at the abovenamed place. Reference can be given by Mr. Sheldon, No. 48 Morton-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN until about the 1st of October, in the vicinity of and of easy access to City. Address E. H. H., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIVE ROOMS CAN BE had by applying to, or addressing J. C. WOOLLEY, Long Branch. House private. Whooping cough not objected to.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE OF SEVENTY ACRES—Or would exchange for a farm on Long Island of 70 acres. The location is very superior, being situated between Bath House and Fort Hamilton, along shore; land fertile; for a farmer or a gentleman requiring a country seat, there is no better opportunity offered in the country. The farm is in a very high state of cultivation, has a water-front of 400 or 500 feet, buildings, &c., in a perfect state. Apply to M. R. BENNETT, on the premises.

A FARM OF 155 ACRES FOR SALE OR exchange, located 6 miles from Saratoga Springs, on a fine road and good neighborhood; 12 acres of wood, the balance plow and pasture land, all of which is under a high state of cultivation. The location is unsurpassed for beauty of scenery or for health. A fair trade will be entertained in exchange for City property or merchandise. Principals only treated with. S. C. THOMPSON, No. 10 Liberty-st.

WANTED TO HIRE—A SMALL FARM, WITH house and barn, within six miles of this City. Address Box No. 228 Post-office, stating terms, location, &c.

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF choice lands, in four tracts, near Kalamazoo, Mich. For terms, etc., address Box No. 375, Louisville, Ky.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED.—THE advertiser wishes to purchase, or to rent with privilege of purchase, a country residence within one hour of New-York City Hall, with from 10 to 30 acres of land, in a healthy neighborhood. Price must not exceed six thousand dollars. Address, stating full particulars, R. P. L., Box No. 1,334 post-office, New-York.

WANTED—PART OF A HOUSE, IN A QUIET, small family, for a gentleman and wife, at a moderate rent; parties will state price, room and family. Owner of premises may address MASON, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

LOCUST TIMBER—WANTED, ABOUT 3,000 feet, large and small. Address CONTRACTOR, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

BRICK PRESSES AND DRAIN-TILE Machines, manufactured at No. 309 South 5th-st., Philadelphia. A. P. MILLER.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL, No. 23 West 30th-st.

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. W. will be at home on 1st of September. All letters adressed as above will receive prompt attention.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, 5th-AV., CORNER OF 38th-ST., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. For information or circulars, address GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY.—The regular Academic Year will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 1. The first week will be spent in examining students and organizing classes.

A class will be formed in the science of Navigation for those wishing to fit themselves for the Quarter Deck. Opportunities for practice in seamanship will be provided when the number of nautical students warrant it.

Applicants are invited to visit Eagleswood. Access from New-York by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad, (foot of Whitehall-st.,) at 7 and 9 A. M., and 1, 3 and 5 P. M.; from Philadelphia, by Camden and Amboy Railroad, (Walnut-st.,) at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M. Circulars and information may be obtained at No. 27 Park-place.

MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor, No. 27 Park-place, N. Y.
M. N. WISEWELL, Principal, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, Colleges and Business. A pupil can enter when six years of age, and remain till he is twenty. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 15. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE

Offers unsurpassed educational advantages, while a new and elegant building, tastefully furnished, will afford the accommodations and attractions of a delightful home. Number of pupils limited to twenty. Annual expense, including the usual extras in regular course, $200; exclusive of extras, $180. For circulars address the Principal, C. G. HAZELTINE, Morristown, N. J.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL, No. 263 Madison-av., S. E. corner of 39th-st.

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT, Nos. 222 and 224 Madison-av., corner of 37th-st. ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Will reopen Sept. 17.

Madame C. M. B. will be at home from Sept. 6. Circulars at Beers & Co.'s, No. 762 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 56 West 11th-st., near 6th-av., Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.

Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MISS BEAN

Respectfully informs her friends that her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 162 Madison-av., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.

Miss BEAN will be in town after Sept. 5. Meantime letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.

An English and French family and day school for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 18. For full information, see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1. In the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 21 West 38th-st.

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

MISS HAVENS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 250 Madison-av., between 38th and 39th sts., Will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15th. School Circulars may be had at her residence.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.—The next Academic year commences on the first Wednesday in September, and continues forty-three weeks. The Trustees do not deem it necessary to enumerate the superior advantages afforded young ladies at this institution for acquiring a thorough, and, at the same time, finished education. It is sufficient to say that they retain their Principal, Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M., with a corps of twelve accomplished assistants; and that the same faithful and devoted efforts will be made by them for the future which have given this institution a rank among the best Female Seminaries of the land. Parents confiding their daughters to the care of Mr. and Mrs. Wright may be assured that every attention necessary, either to their comfort or happiness in a refined and Christian Home, will be bestowed upon them. For particulars, we refer to our catalogue, which may be had of the Principal, or

H. D. VARICK, Secretary of Trustees.
POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 12, 1862.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHKEEPSIE-on-the-Hudson.—This very select family school, for the education of a limited number of young ladies, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Mr. J. Ernest Perring, the celebrated tenor, and Mr. Fred. Rondel, Associate of the National Academy of Design, are among the instructors exclusively engaged.

Reference is made to Rev. Drs. Chauncey and Geo. Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. Jas. Winslow, of Winslow, Lanier & Co.; Mr. R. C. Crocheron, No. 89 Murray-st.; and Mr. R. Storrs Willis. Catalogues may be had at Randolph's and at Appleton's, or by post, of the Rector, Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M.

ALL WHO REQUIRE TEACHERS—FOR colleges, schools, or families—may learn, WITHOUT CHARGE, of well-qualified candidates for any department of instruction, at "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 B'way. Parents supplied with school circulars.

Experienced teachers are invited to call.

REFERENCES—Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College; Dr. Hitchcock, Amherst Coll.; Faculty Rutgers Coll., Ivison, Phinney & Co., A. S. Barnes & Co., Blakeman & Mason, D. Appleton & Co., Publishers, N. Y.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—FRENCH Educational Institution for young ladies, conducted by Madame DON BERNARD, née de Rochefermoy, No. 147 Madison-av., New-York, reopens Sept. 16. All the studies are under the direction of the most distinguished Professors. Pupils who have accomplished their education, and who wish to perfect themselves in the French language, will be admitted.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Thirty-ninth Annual Session of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17, 1862. All the Courses of Instruction will be given during the coming year, precisely as heretofore. The Annual Register, containing full information, may be obtained from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-third Semi-Annual Session Oct. 2. With an attendance undiminished by the war, it continues its rare facilities for instruction in the solid and ornamental branches, and for physical culture. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY.—FALL SESSION opens Sept. 10. Location pleasant, healthy; instruction thorough. References—Isaac O. Barker, Esq., President of Rutger's Fire Ins. Co., No. 176 Chatham-square, New-York; S. W. Morrison, Esq., Nos. 313 and 315 Broadway, New-York. J. B. NIXON, A. M.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 584 Broadway.

THE NEXT SESSION OF ERASMUS HALL, Flatbush, L. I.—a select family school for boys—will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 1. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. W. HOWARD, A. M.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY—FISHKILL Landing, on the Hudson.—A pleasant home for boys, with thorough instruction. Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at IVISON, PHINNEY & CO.'S, 48 Walker-st., or of the Principals, CARSWELL & DIMON.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J., Wm. Williams, Principal. Number limited to twelve, $40 per term. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 1. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT SESSION opens Sept. 4.—Superior advantages and accommodations at very low rates. Whole expense $75 per half yearly session. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 23d-st., near 5th-av., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars, &c., address as above.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second MONDAY in September. Circulars at WATERS' music store.

HOPEDALE INSTITUTE, WESTCHESTER, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 1, for children under the age of 12. For terms, &c., address Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding-school for fifteen boys. Beautiful location. Opens Sept. 1. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S BOARDING and Day School for young Ladies will reopen MONDAY, the 15th of September, at No. 36 Madison-av., between 28th and 30th sts.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—A BOARDING School for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NO. 163 MAIN-st., Orange, N. J., will commence its next session on Sept. 1. Address for a circular E. W. BECKWITH, A. M.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MRS. GIBSON WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her school, No. 10 Gramercy Park, (East 20th-st.) Will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, AT WESTCHESTER, PENN.—FOR BOARDERS ONLY.

Will be opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1862—chartered by the Legislature, with full collegiate powers. In the spacious buildings, which were erected and furnished at a cost of over [illegible] dollars and [illegible] arrangements for the comfortable quartering and subsisting of 150 Cadets. A corps of competent and experienced teachers will give their whole attention to the Educational Department, and aim to make their instruction thorough and practical. The Department of Studies embraces the following courses: Primary, Commercial and Scientific Collegiate and Military. The moral training of Cadets will be carefully attended to.

For circulars, apply to J. H. Fowler, Esq., No. 48 Wall-st.; John M. Brown, Esq., No. [illegible], New-York, or to Col. THEODORE HYATT, President, Westchester, Penn.

MRS. WILLIAM CALLENDER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

No. 22 East 24th-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D. D.; Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D.; Prof. Charles Anthon, LL.D., Columbia College; Messrs. Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert S. Hone, Denning Duer, A. Gracie King, Henry Chauncey, Jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Prof. G. Vernon, Eugene Dutilh, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York; Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs. C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

SING SING FEMALE SEMINARY.

Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.

Located on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York. Lately removed to the beautiful mansion of Gilbert McCord.

The tenth semi-annual session begins Tuesday, Sept. 16.

Catalogues, &c., at Carter's bookstore, at Ivison's, No. 8 Astor-place, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL INSTITUTE.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 111 Oxford-street, (fourth door from Fulton-av.) The Fall Term of this Institution will open Sept. 15, 1862. Mrs. S. M. VOGEL, Miss L. L. OSBORNE, Principals. J. A. SKINNER, No. 128 Nassau-st.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.

Best planned and most successful Boarding Seminary in the State. See new catalogue for full particulars of rates and advantages. Fall Term begins Aug. 21. $30 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

MRS. L. A. SHEPHERD'S

Young Ladies' French and English Boarding and Day School, Clifton, Staten Island, will reopen Sept. 22. Circulars and references may be obtained of John A. [illegible], No. 443 Broadway; A. S. Barnes, No. 51 John-st., N. Y., or as above.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 23 West 32d-st.

Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 16. Miss Van Wagenen will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils.

MISS PORTER'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN, No. 1,239 Broadway, Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

Applications to the above address will receive attention after 1st September.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nos. 435, 437 & 439 5th-av., New-York, will reopen WEDNESDAY, September 24.

For circulars, address H. M. PIERCE, Principal.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, corner of 176th-st. and Kingsbridge road. French is the language of the school. Daily tuition in Spanish and German. Particular care to the English branches. Collegiate course. Commercial studies, higher mathematics, chemistry and metallurgy, under the direction of Prof. Estevez, Graduate Engineer of the Imperial School of Mines in Paris. Ample buildings, with thirty acres of ground. Laboratory and mineralogical cabinet. Boarders admitted during vacations. Reopened Sept. 2. LESPINASSE & ESTEVEZ, Principals.

THE GRAMMAR-SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 1. The Classical Department will be under the immediate care of Rev. G. W. Bacon, A. M., as Sub-Rector.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 20th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE CLOSING of a College in a Border State, a Professor of Ancient Languages desires an engagement in a College or Academy. He would accept the Principalship of a good school, or would open a school of a high order in a promising neighborhood. He has had several years' experience, and is distinguished both as a successful teacher and a kind and efficient governor. Testimonials from distinguished gentlemen of this City and elsewhere. Address ALPHA, Box No. 117 *Times* Office. A correspondence is solicited.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR POSITION IN SOME high-toned family, church, school or office, by a young lady, accomplished as organist, vocalist, newspaper contributor, copyist, teacher of English, music, drawing, painting. Her former salary of $800 is required, unless perchance, the surroundings were congenial, elevating, and advancing, when salary might be dispensed with. References to prominent men. Miss LIVINGSTONE, New-York, care Box No. 4, Mendham, N. J.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY EXPERIENCED in teaching, wishes a re-engagement in either a school or family; her qualifications, in addition to the English branches, including mathematics, are French, Spanish and drawing; she would be willing to go to a distance; terms moderate. Best of references given and required. Address D. L. M., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

GOVERNESS WANTED—IN A FAMILY RESIDING a short distance from the City; a lady accustomed to teach, and who speaks French fluently and with good accent; who can also play on the piano and teach music; a liberal salary and good home is offered to a competent and efficient person. Address A. B., Box No. 680 Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD [illegible] years' experience in teaching, under circumstances most favorable to her accomplishment in the art, wishes a situation as Principal of a small school, or as assistant in a large one, to teach English branches, and French also, if desired. Satisfactory reference will be furnished. Address L. A., Perth Amboy, N. J.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A situation for a young lady friend, as teacher in a school or seminary, and would be willing to act as governess. She has had considerable experience, is a graduate of a Female Seminary, and can give the best of references. For further particulars, address T. J. H., Box No. 170 Post-office, West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching English, French, (which she speaks,) Latin, Italian and Music, wishes an engagement in a school or family in the City or country. Terms moderate. Best City reference given and required. Address EDUCATION, Port Ewen, Ulster County, N. Y.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A POSITION AS daily or resident governess in a family or school, in New-York or its vicinity, by a lady competent to instruct in English, French and music; references to some of the best families. Address E. C., No. [illegible] 20th-st., N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—PARTIES WISHING TO SECURE the services of a superior classical teacher may hear of such a one by addressing PROFESSOR, care of E. Spreat, Esq., No. 63 Wall-st., New-York.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A YOUNG, ENERGETIC teacher, for arithmetic and the common English branches. Only a ready arithmetician may apply in the hours between 12 M. and 2 P. M., at No. [illegible] West [illegible].

FRENCH GOVERNESS WANTED—IN A Young Ladies' Boarding School in this City, to reside in the family. A Protestant required. Address, with references, H., Box No. 1,128 City Post-office.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano makers, this Company are able to offer first-class (7 oct.) strung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Warerooms, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKER, J. & C. FISCHER, acknowledged to be the most durable and the best Pianos made, with iron frame, patent damper, overstrung, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 29th-st., near 9th-av.

UPRIGHT, SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS.—7 octave rosewood uprights, $250. Elegant rosewood squares, at $200, $225, $250, $175. Melodeons at $30, $45, $55, $65, $75, by CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 9th-st., corner of 4th-av.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., BROADWAY, opposite the New-York Hotel. An assortment of these unrivaled PIANOS on hand. Cottage and school Pianos for $125 and $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

DEAFNESS.—NEW MODE OF CURE PUBLISHED in the *Sunday Times* for the benefit of the public, being a volume of 400 pages, by Dr. J. E. VON EISENBERG, Oculist and Aurist, No. 36 Clinton-place. See *Sunday Times*.

FINANCIAL.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY Will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Aug. 21, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.

20 Gt. West. Mar. Ins. ... $100	20 Union Bank ... $50
[illegible] Co. Ins. ... 20	40 Knickerbocker Ins. ... 50
[illegible] Am. Ex. Ins. ... 200	12 Western City Ins. ... 50
[illegible] N. Y. & N. H. R. R., genuine ... 100	20 Imp. & Trad. Ins. ... 50
25 Hanover Bank ... 100	10 Home Ins. ... 100
5 Col. Marine Ins. ... 100	20 Brooklyn Gas. ... 50
24 Market Bank ... 100	40 Harmony Ins. ... 50

1,000 shares Florence and Keyport Joint Stock Co.
40 shares Great Western Railroad Co., (Ill.) $100.
$4,000 City of Quincy 6 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Chicago City 6 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Racine and Mississippi R. 1st mort. E. D. Bonds.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Stock Broker, No. 52 William-st.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL ISSUES, GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE, Bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING, (Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 28 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NOTICE.—CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and all the holders of the Receiver's certificate of indebtedness of the above-named Railroad, are hereby required, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 9th of July, 1862, to deposit their above-named documents with L. H. MEYER, Chairman of the Trustees, before the 10th day of September, 1862, at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 8.

Attention is called to the third resolution, adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 23d of July, 1862, according to which parties not complying are subject to be remitted to their rights in their distributive share of the proceeds of sale, and all other and further rights which they may have, by virtue of the agreement, to cease.

Those who have not yet subscribed to the agreement, and have not paid their share of advances to the Receiver, can, in accordance with the last resolution, adopted at Bondholders' meeting of 9th of July, 1862, now become parties to said agreement, by subscribing and paying at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, before the 8th day of September, 1862. L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1862.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, extended to 1879, are notified that the interest due Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons. It will be necessary for the holders of bonds not thus extended to present them at the office of the Company, where they can receive the principal and interest to Sept. 1, 1862. The privilege of extending such bonds will cease at that date. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, Aug. 18, 1862.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that books of transfer have been opened at the Agency in New-York. Stockholders who wish their stock registered in the New-York books will please forward their certificates to this Office or to WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents, New-York. G. W. CASS, President.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD SINKING FUND BONDS.—Sealed proposals for the sale to the Company of the whole or any part of eight thousand dollars of their Sinking Fund Bonds will be received until the 1st of September. Address to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company, Box No. 3,636 Post-office.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 87 Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted. URWICK & KING, Agents.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISco City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York, Aug. 11, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to stockholders on demand, and a scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent. on the "Earned Participating Premiums" of the past year (said earned participating premiums amounting to $103,000;) also an interest dividend of six (6) per cent. on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October next. By order of the Board. RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1862.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a half (3½) per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after SATURDAY, the 16th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 16th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst. The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 25th inst. By order of the Board. F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York. CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS. DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. E. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	ALVE E. LAING,
SILAS BRONSON,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
A. R. ENO,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JOHN WATSON,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
S. T. NICOLL,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	JOHN J. WALKER.

HUGH LAING, President. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President. RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, August 18, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for sewer in Vestry-street," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., of Saturday, August 30, 1862.

For the construction of a sewer in Vestry street, from Hudson to Greenwich-street.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, THOMAS B. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, for completing the distributing reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications may be seen after the 12th of August.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Reservoir," and directed to "Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."

WALTER J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, Aug. 6, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL the 28th day of August, 1862, for the completion of the auxiliary pipe-vault of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications can be obtained at this office. Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Pipe-Vault," and addressed to "Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."

WM. R. HUTTON, Chief Engineer.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office, until the 23d instant, for supplying ship-chandlery for the revenue cutters and boats on this station, for the remainder of the fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1863. Lists of the articles required will be furnished, on application at this office. HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE. Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind. No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nightly, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 21 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospital of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages Nos. 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 606 Broadway.)

PROSTRATED POWERS RESTORED.—Functional derangements incidental to both sexes, restored to a healthy tone by the use of Triesmar No. 1. Read the book entitled "Human Frailty"—it explains everything. Published by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, and sent free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents worth of postage stamps. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in DRS. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 39 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through *medical imposition and quackery*. By inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions, Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DISEASES INCIDENT TO THE DAWNING of womanhood, the age of maturity and the change of life, speedily cured by Dr. J. N. PHELPS' Medicated and Magnetized Lozenges. Send stamp for circular to ladies and escape imposition and drugging. Address Box 348 New-York Post-office.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1830—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 38 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—FRENCH INDIA rubber goods—three different articles. Price 40 cents each—$3 per dozen. For a descriptive circular call on or address MACKEY & CO., No. 31 Nassau-st., Room 12.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attached it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 25 three-cent stamps. 350 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HITHERTO transacted under the firm of WM. T. HENDERSON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by WM. T. HENDERSON, who alone is authorized to settle it.
WM. T. HENDERSON, P. B. MARQUIS.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1862.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 85
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $125
Second Cabin Passage ... 70

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA. Through in advance of the mail. GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO. NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,350 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to M. O. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL. THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, WALTER PATON, Commander, WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,	FROM NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
TUESDAY, Nov. 12.	THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

First Cabin, from ... $110 to $135
Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.
Second Cabin State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $80.
Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool, in First or Second Cabin, at a fare and a half.
Third Cabin—Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, $55.
Steerage, with superior accommodations, $35.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight and passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, At the offices, No. 26 Broadway, New-York. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP PHILADELPHIA Will leave for New-Orleans on SATURDAY, Aug. 23. For freight or passage, apply to ANDREW W. GILL, No. 119 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS. The Steamship TRADE WIND, Capt. E. A. DALANOY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 23, at 12 o'clock M. precisely. For Passage only, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE ... SATURDAY, Aug. 23.
GLASGOW ... SATURDAY, Aug. 30.
CITY OF NEW-YORK ... SATURDAY, Sept. 6.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin ... $80	Steerage ... $35
First cabin to London ... 85	Steerage to London ... 38
First cabin to Paris ... 95	Steerage to Paris ... 40
First cabin to Hamburg ... 85	Steerage to Hamburg ... 40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, 15, 17 and 21 Guineas. Steerage from Liverpool, £8 8s. From Queenstown, £6 6s. And those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the current rate of exchange.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer JURA, Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Aug. 23. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $65 and $70; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $109 25 and $123; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York. *SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.*

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP *Hansa*, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., FOR BREMEN, via SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates: For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40. For Freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

PASSPORTS FOR ALIENS CAN BE PROcured, on the required proofs, prepared by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—"DAILY LINE."—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 29 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

SMALL PLEASURE PROPELLER FOR SALE CHEAP.—Galvanized iron hull, length 36 feet, beam 8 feet, cabin like an omnibus; cost over $900; has been used very little, and will be sold for $450. Apply to P. L. DUSENBERRY, foot of 8d-st., North River, or address J. P., Box No. 3,000 New-York Post-office.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R. E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.
The Naushon leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼, and 3¼.
Spring-st. ... at 9½, 12½, and 3½.
Dey-st. ... at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Morris-st., Pier 4 at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

NOTICE.—STEAMER NIAGARA, HAVING BEEN taken by the Government, she will be withdrawn from her regular route THIS DAY. Another boat will take her place soon, of which due notice will be given. A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 180 Fulton-st.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT.—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

FOR NEWARK.—STEAMBOAT THOMAS P. WAY leaves pier foot of Dey-st. at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Sunday and every day.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 30 minutes.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and by the stationers generally. [illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—WISTAR MORRIS, a holder of Bonds secured by two certain mortgages of the Quakake Railroad Company, one dated July 1, 1857, the other dated June 20, 1861, as well for himself as for all others, holders of Bonds so secured as agreeing to contribute to the expenses of this suit may become parties hereto complainants vs. THE QUAKAKE RAILROAD COMPANY, and against William D. Lewis and Charles Hartshorne, Trustees, under and by virtue of said mortgages. In Equity of July Term, 1862. No. 1.—Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above entitled cause, upon the eleventh day of June, A. D., 1862, will be exposed to public sale, by vendue or outcry, upon TUESDAY, the thirtieth day of September, A. D., 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by Messrs THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, the following described property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit: The whole of the railroad of the said Quakake Railroad Company, from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, in Carbon County, State of Pennsylvania, to the point in Rush Township, Schuylkill County, State aforesaid, where the said the Quakake Railroad intersects the Catawissa Railroad, including the right of way, and the road bed and land occupied, or used, in connection with, or for the maintenance of said railroad; and together with the railways, rails, bridges, masonry and other superstructure, and all culverts, turn-tables, side tracks, depôts, stations, buildings and other structures and improvements of every kind and description, connected with the said railroad; and all real estate of every description, and all tolls, rents, issues and profits, accrued and to accrue from the said railroad, or any part thereof, (save only so much as may be necessary for expenses and repairs,) and all the ways, streets, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever, and generally all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said the Quakake Railroad Company.

A more specific and detailed account of some of the items of property included in and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:

RAILROAD

which is about fourteen miles in length, and extends westwardly from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, at the confluence of the Quakake and Black Creeks in Carbon County, along the valley of the Quakake Creek, and that of the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River to the intersection of the said the Quakake Railroad with the Catawissa Railroad, in Rush Township, Schuylkill County. Ten miles of the railroad are graded for a double track. The length of the single track (including sidings) is about fifteen and one-quarter miles. The railroad is constructed in the best manner, and laid with American iron weighing fifty pounds to the yard. There is one water station and an engine house. There is also an iron turn-table of the best construction, forty-five feet in diameter. The road is provided with all necessary sidings and switches.

BRIDGES

There are five bridges. All are substantially built, save one, which is on trestles. It is well built, and intended to replace the bridge over the Quakake Creek, at the Beaver Meadow Junction, recently destroyed by fire. With this exception there is no trestle work on the road. The masonry of the bridges over the Quakake Creek, and the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River, is laid and erected for the purpose of accommodating a double track.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said railroad, property, franchises and premises mentioned in the said two mortgages and hereinbefore described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court:

The said premises shall be sold to the highest and best bidder; and in case any of the holders of any of the said bonds or coupons intended to be secured by said two mortgages shall become purchasers by themselves or with others, they shall be and are by said decree authorized to deliver their said bonds or coupons to the trustees under said two mortgages, (and acting as in said decree is mentioned,) who shall indorse thereon the shares or dividends, if any, which the holders would be respectively entitled to receive on account of such bonds or coupons, as their portion of the proceeds of sale on distribution, if the purchase money was paid in cash, after deducting therefrom all proper commissions, expenses, counsel fees and costs incurred by said trustees in said proceeding; of which shares or dividends the said indorsement shall be a full discharge and acquittance, and the total amount thereof shall be credited to said purchasers on account of the price or purchase money bid by them, and the balance of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees. And in the event that the holders of said bonds or coupons shall not be entitled to any share or dividend on account thereof, out of the said purchase money, or that the property shall be purchased by others than the holders of bonds or coupons, so entitled, then the whole of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees.

The sum of five thousand dollars of the purchase money of said property shall be paid in cash, at the time and place of the sale, and the balance within twenty days thereafter. And after the confirmation of said sale by the Court, and the compliance with the terms thereof by the purchasers, the said WILLIAM D. LEWIS and CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, under the two mortgages, under which said sale is decreed, shall forthwith execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers a deed of conveyance for the property, rights, privileges, immunities and franchises aforesaid, in fee simple, and said purchaser or purchasers shall have, take and enjoy the same, freed and discharged from all trusts and incumbrances whatsoever.

Any further information in respect to said sale or premises, may be had upon application to either of the undersigned Trustees, by whom said sale is held.

WILLIAM D. LEWIS, CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, Philadelphia.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD MORRELL, late of Manhassett, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, No. 133 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of September next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 26, 1862.
EMILY L. TERRELL, (formerly Emily L. Morrell,) DAVID McDOWELL, Administrators of said Richard Morrell.
f27-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANSOM FAYERWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of ORVILLE BROOKS, No. 226 West Twenty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of May, 1862.
ORVILLE BROOKS, WILLIAM MACKEY, Executors.
je19-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD S. KISSAM, late of the City of New-York, Physician, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New-York, July 23, 1862. JULIA M. KISSAM, Administratrix.
jy24-law6m Th

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID BROWN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Wm. Bruce, at No. 260 Eighth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 16, 1862.
JOHN RUSSELL, WM. BRUCE, Executors.
ap17-law6mTh*

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Pavonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M. Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M. Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 8 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, the steamboat will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M., instead of 4 o'clock. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M., except on Saturday, when the afternoon train will leave at 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. Fine-class music on board the steamboat. Passengers for points below Eatontown, on the main line, will take the 2:30 P. M. boat on Saturdays.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 4 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 5 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M., for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M., for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M., for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 8:15 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do fine washing and ironing or sewing, by a very genteel girl; is a very superior fine washer and ironer, and a thorough waitress; has lived two years and nine months in her last place, and is highly recommended for her disposition, character and efficiency. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid, and to assist in fine washing and ironing, or to go as laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 20 West 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A RESpectable Protestant young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children and plain sewing and chamberwork; has good City reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 103 Waverley-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; has no objection to do the waiting. Best City references. Call for two days at No. 86 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A neat, tidy young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or do the housework of a small family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very respectable girl wants a situation; is a good chambermaid and waitress, and willing to make herself useful in taking care of children, &c.; has good City reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 91 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS AND HOUSEMAID.—Wanted, situations by two respectable Protestant girls; one to do chamberwork and waiting; the other to do general housework. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 Columbia-st., between Carrol and Summit sts., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable woman as meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has lived in the best of families, and would be willing to live in a small family, and to assist in the washing; good City reference, if required. Can be seen till suited at No. 225 West Washington-place.

AS COOK.—A STEADY, RESPECTABLE WOman wants a situation as cook; understands cooking and baking in all their branches; none need apply but a private family that is willing to pay good wages; no objection to go to the country; good reference given. Call at No. 502 Greenwich-st., near Canal, in the store, or address M. E., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—A COOK'S SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman, who understands all kinds of soups and pastry, jellies and blanc manges; would go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 57 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle aged Protestant woman, a situation as cook in a respectable family; lived four years in her last situation; the best reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 242 7th-av., top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman a situation as good cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker; would assist with the washing; has the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, who seldom changes her employer, a situation as cook and laundress, or regular laundress; is a good baker; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; wages $7. Call at or address No. 186 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted by a very responsible and capable servant, to cook, wash and iron in a private family; is a good meat and plain pastry cook, and an excellent washer and ironer, and an economical servant; excellent references. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; thoroughly understands her business; has lived in one family in the Old Country for 12 years. Good City reference. Apply at No. 257 6th-av., corner of 24th-st., candy store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Any family, either in the City or country, desirous of procuring a steady, smart, capable servant girl, that is highly recommended, and at moderate wages, for either of the above capacities, can be suited by applying at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a situation, by a young woman, to do general housework in a small family. Apply at No. 224 11th-st., first floor.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN, HAVING many years' experience in the care of children, wishes a situation as nurse; she fully understands the care and management of children; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; can do plain sewing; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country or to travel. Call or address No. 214 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse, by a very respectable woman, who has lately lost her baby, either to go out or at her own house. Apply, for six days, at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, for Mrs. MAHONEY.

AS WET NURSE.—ANY LADY WANTING A wet nurse for a child can call at No. 318 Broome-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable girl as seamstress; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing, and is willing to do chamberwork. Can give the best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 193 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—A respectable Protestant wishes a situation as seamstress and dressmaker; can do braid-work and embroidery. Call at No. 215 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

TO LAWYERS AND OTHERS.—A LADY of the highest respectability, refinement and education, an exceedingly rapid and accurate writer, desires employment at her residence, or elsewhere, as copyist, amanuensis or accountant. Unexceptionable references given. Address TALCOTT, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN wants a situation as general clerk, either in a hosiery or gents' furnishing store; understands keeping books and the routine of a counting-room. The best of reference given as to character and ability. Address E. B., Box No. 180 *Times Office.*

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable single man, as coachman; long experienced in this City, in which he has lived with some of the first families; best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 322 4th-av., or a note can be addressed to COACHMAN, at that place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man, as coachman and groom in a private family; knows his business thoroughly; has lived with the most respectable families in the City; can give several years' City reference. Address M. C. P., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man, in a private family; has lived with families of the highest standing in society; can give some years of the highest reference from them he has lived with. Address M. P., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a single man, as coachman; the best of City reference given. Call or address a note at Richard Campbell's, Saddler, No. 80 4th-av.

AN ASSISTANT COACHMAN.—AN ACTIVE, intelligent lad, 16 or 17 years of age, (not over,) is wanted as assistant coachman and groom to a gentleman traveling. None except those used to horses need answer. Address G. MORRIS, *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—A first-class Protestant man and wife want situations; the man as coachman and gardener, or farmer and gardener; is capable to take charge of a place; the wife to work in the family or keep house; willing to make themselves generally useful; best of references. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A PROTESTANT MAN wants a situation in the country as coachman; he can do gardening, milking, &c., if required; nine years' reference of ability and good character can be given if required. Call or address S. T., No. 9 City-Hall-square.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, by a respectable young man, a situation as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; good references. Address J. M., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a man who thoroughly understands his business, and is reliable, and has lived between six and seven years in his last situation; has had long experience in this country, and has the best of reference to show. Has no objection to the country. Any gentleman wishing such a man, may address J. H., coachman, Box No. 200 *Times* Office, or at Tarrytown, N. Y., for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young man as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; good City and country references. Address R. D., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation by a young man as either gardener or coachman; understands his business thoroughly; is a good milker; is not afraid of work; or would go with an officer to take care of his horse; is a good groom; can give good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address COACHMAN GARDENER, for 3 days, No. 18 Morris-st.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a situation, by an Englishman capable of taking charge of a country seat; satisfactory reference given. Apply for four days to J. J. F., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, or No. 3 Washington-st., second floor.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a man that understands his business thoroughly; any family that wishes to engage him, either in town or country, will find him able to give full satisfaction, and attentive to his business; has the best of City reference. Apply, for three days, at No. 384 4th-av., corner of 28d-st., in the grocery store, for J. T.

A THOROUGH MEDICAL AND SURGICAL nurse is open to an engagement to attend an invalid or insane person; he has lately returned from nursing sick and wounded soldiers on one of the United States hospital ships, and for competence will refer to several physicians, and to ladies and gentlemen whom he has attended. Address NURSE, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A BAY MARE, 6 YEARS OLD, long tail and mane, warranted sound, gentle in all harness; can travel a mile in 2:50. Inquire at No. [illegible] Allen-st., from 7 to 9.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
WONDERFUL COMBINATION OF NOVELTIES.
THE WORLD NE'ER SAW THE LIKE!
GEN. TOM THUMB AND COM. NUTT.
GEN. TOM THUMB AND COM. NUTT.
TRIAL OF SKILL FOR $1,000.
TRIAL OF SKILL FOR $1,000.
TRIAL OF SKILL FOR $1,000.
MUSEUM CROWDED DAY AND NIGHT.
MUSEUM CROWDED DAY AND NIGHT.
MUSEUM CROWDED DAY AND NIGHT.
Charles S. Stratton, of Bridgeport, Conn., the original
GEN. TOM THUMB,
GEN. TOM THUMB,
GEN. TOM THUMB,
Has been petted by nearly all the Kings, Queens, Emperors and Potentates of the civilized world.
George Washington Nutt, of Manchester, N. H., known as
COMMODORE NUTT,
COMMODORE NUTT,
COMMODORE NUTT,
Claims to be the smallest man living. He, like Tom Thumb, is witty, pert and charmingly interesting; the pet of the ladies and children, and the admiration of all. Such a pair of charming and delightful wonders THE WORLD NEVER SAW TOGETHER.
Mr. Barnum has, with the greatest difficulty, prevailed upon these GREAT-LITTLE MEN, this pair of miniature actors and performers, to meet in NOBLE FRIENDLY STRIFE, and publicly exhibit together in a GRAND TRIAL OF MERIT AND SKILL!
Mr. Barnum has agreed to give a
PRIZE OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!
PRIZE OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!
To the hero who proves the most talented and attractive.
They will be seen at all hours, EVERY DAY and EVENING, for two weeks, and will give special performances Morning, Afternoon and Evening, at 11, 3 and 7½ o'clock.
They will also be seen promenading about the Museum.
THEIR EXHIBITIONS
THEIR EXHIBITIONS
ARE WONDERFULLY EXCITING,
ARE WONDERFULLY EXCITING.
Consisting of every character, costume and performance which they are capable of producing, including Songs, Dances, Grecian Statues, Military Drills, Scotch, Sailors, Irish and Yankee costumes, Napoleon Bonaparte, Court Dress, Villikens, Bobbin Around, Drunkard, Yankee Drumming, Frederick the Great, Billy Barlow, Sailor's Hornpipe, &c., &c., &c. Gen. TOM THUMB'S MAGNIFICENT PRESENTS will be exhibited. THEIR RIVAL LITTLE COACHES AND PONIES With dim coachmen and footmen in livery will be seen near the Museum at 10½, 2½ and 5 o'clock daily.
TROPICAL FISH FOR THE AQUARIA.
Early in the Summer the manager sent out an expedition to the Tropical Seas to obtain their GORGEOUSLY BEAUTIFUL FISH. It has returned, been perfectly successful, and the Aquaria is now swarming with FIFTY BEAUTIFUL ANGEL FISH, MAGNIFICENT FOUR EYED CHERUBS, the most exquisitely beautiful fish ever beheld, COW FISH, THE DOCTOR, PORCUPINE FISH, SPANISH LADY FISH, and other rare and splendid specimens, all of brilliant colors.
A SPLENDID FARCE COMPANY.
Consisting of Mrs. J. J. Prior, Miss Jennie Walters, Mr. J. E. Nagle, and Messrs. Haviland, Riley, Anderson, &c., &c., is also engaged to give AFTERNOON and EVENING, the elegant farce, entitled
LOVE IN LIVERY.
Yet with all this and the Million of other Curiosities from all parts of the World, the price of admission remains at
ONLY 25 CTS. CHILDREN UNDER 10 YEARS, 15 CENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor ... MR. WALLACK.
Doors open at 7¼; commences at 8.
SIXTY-FOURTH NIGHT OF THE FLORENCES.
VARIETY NIGHT.
1—FLORENCE QUADRILLES, By KOPPITZ'S superb orchestra.
2—THE YANKEE HOUSEKEEPER, Mrs. FLORENCE as the Yankee Girl.
3—LOLA MONTEZ, Mrs. FLORENCE as Katherine Kleger.
4—CORCORAN QUICKSTEP, By KOPPITZ'S superb orchestra.
5—To conclude with THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER. Mr. FLORENCE appears in each piece.
Nota.—Gen. MICHAEL CORCORAN will visit this theatre, having accepted the invitation of the management. Particulars in future advertisements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SUMMER SEASON.
Lessee and Manager ... WM. WHEATLEY.
THIRD WEEK OF THE CELEBRATED GABRIEL RAVEL AND TROUPE.
YOUNG AMERICA ON THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE—THE SENSATION OF THE CITY.
THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, AUG. 21, SECOND NIGHT of the grand Fairy Spectacular Pantomime, entitled
THE GREEN MONSTER!
GABRIEL as the WHITE KNIGHT.
YOUNG AMERICA as HARLEQUIN!
To conclude with the THREE FLYING TRAPEZE A LA LEOTARD, By YOUNG AMERICA.
The entertainment will commence with 'TWAS I. by the Dramatic Company.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
The coolest house and best entertainment in the City.
NEW FARCES AND INCREASED ATTRACTION!
GEORGE CHRISTY and all his company appear nightly.
MONDAY, Aug. 18, and every evening during the week, the laughable farce of STATUE LOVER.
George Christy ... as ... Jake.
The celebrated quartette—Reeve, Morland, Corwin and Bray. R. Sands, the greatest clog-dancer in the world.
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 8. Admittance 25 cents.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN.
FIRST NIGHT OF THE NEW PANTOMIME, THE GOLDEN EGG.
FIRST NIGHT OF ISABEL CUBAS IN EL OLE.
FIRST NIGHT OF THE COMIC POLKA. THE BEAR by THOMAS BAKER.
All the Artists engaged will appear in the Pantomime. Wanted, 100 Cinderella Children.
Admission to the three Entertainments, 25 cents.

THE GREAT FALL, NIAGARA. BY F. E. CHURCH.
The original subscribers to the chromo-lithograph of Church's "Niagara," who were entitled to the premium engravings, in accordance with the terms of subscription, will please present their certificate at the office of S. T. WILLIAMS, No. 632 Broadway, and receive the parcel to which they may be entitled.
Circulars for this object were issued to all the subscribers in the early part of the year 1860, and as there are some who have not presented their certificates, their parcel of engravings will be retained for their benefit until the 1st of September, 1862, after which time they will be forfeited.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, August 19, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Councilmen, and referred to the appropriate committees, to wit:
Petition for sewer in Forty-seventh street, from the easterly side of Eleventh avenue to the North River;
Resolution for sewer in Essex street, between Delancey and Rivington streets; and
Resolution for the paving with trap-blocks of Thirty-seventh street from Fifth to Madison avenue, the property-owners to pay one half of the cost thereof.
All persons interested in the above or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before Saturday, August 30, 1862.
THOMAS STEPHENS, THOMAS B. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property according to law, for unpaid assessments on real estate for regulating, grading, paving, curb and gutter, flagging, filling and fencing lots, and constructing sewers, will take place at public auction at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the ninth day of October next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day until the whole shall be sold. The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.
By order of the Comptroller.
July 8, 1862. P. H. KINGSLAND, Clerk of Arrears.
jy8-law14wTh*

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, S. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A PERSON THAT understands the care and management of horses well, and can bring good City references, may apply at Madison-avenue, corner of 34th-st., before 11 o'clock.

A COOK, WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, two colored help, a short distance out of the City; one a good plain cook, the other a waitress and chambermaid, wishing to be divided. They must be neat and tidy, and have good references. A good home is offered to first rate help; family, gentleman, wife and daughter. Wages, $7 and $6 a month. Send a note for a week to J. O., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

MACHINERY, &C.

FOR SALE.—FOUR NEW BOILERS, 32 FEET long and 34 inches diameter, with two 20-inch flues each; made from the best Pennsylvania iron. TODD & RAFFERTY, Paterson, N. J., or No. 13 Dey-st., New-York.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationary, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S SPLENDID ALE, IN CASK AND BOTTLED, Wholesale and for family use. W. MARR, Agent, No. 60 Liberty-st., New-York.

SHEET IRON.—POLISHED BELGIAN, PATENT polished imitation Russia, "B G," American and English sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st., and No. 112 Beekman.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHAMPION.

No News at Panama of the Loss of the Golden Gate.

Later from the United States of Colombia, and Central and South America.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT PANAMA.

The Cause of Mosquera in the Ascendant.

Loss of the British Steamer Lima on the South American Coast.

The steamship *Champion*, Capt. WILSON, arrived last night from Aspinwall, which port she left on the 11th inst., bringing $31,165 in specie, and 17 passengers.

The *Champion* was detained at Aspinwall six days, awaiting the arrival of the *Golden Gate*, not having received any intelligence of her loss. She therefore sailed without any California news or papers, as no boat had arrived up to her departure.

She brings the following amount of specie from Aspinwall:

Order	$970	Handy & Hendley	$4,000
Wainwright & Harrison	1,300	Parsons & Pettit	965
[illegible] & Musso	11,500		
Total			$31,165

Our correspondence, giving details of intelligence from the United States of Colombia, and Central and South America, will be found below.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Condition of Affairs in Panama—The Course of Diaz as Provisional Governor—Business Dull—Favorable News from the Interior—Naval Affairs, &c.

PANAMA, Monday, Aug. 4, 1862.

Since the pronunciamiento of the 25th, by which Gov. GUARDIA was ousted, and Señor MANUEL MARIA DIAZ made Provisional Governor of the State, matters have been very quiet, though progressive. On the same day of the revolt, the new Governor addressed a circular note to all the Consuls, promising that good order should prevail, and that citizens, as well as foreigners, should be properly protected in their persons and property. He appealed to his former record, while Governor of the Province, in the early part of the California emigration, when he certainly acted in the most courageous manner in the protection of the American passengers who then filled all our streets, and who frequently got at loggerheads with the native people. The same day he took possession of all the public offices, records and what little cash there was on hand in the Treasury, as well as all the cuartels and police stations. In this he was aided by Colonel SANTACOLOMA, MOSQUERA's military commandant here, who gave him a guard of his men for the purpose.

Next day he organized his Government, naming, generally, good men for the posts; of course many of them as under the old Government, being of "fast colors." A bando was then read in the streets ordering all persons in command of vessels or bungoes trading on the bay coast to report all cargo, passengers, and letters to the Prefect of Police, on entering or sailing from this port. Another proclamation ordered all able-bodied citizens to assemble on the Plaza of Santa Ana on the afternoon of Sunday, to be enrolled in the militia for duty if called upon. At this meeting it is said that five hundred and thirty-two men enrolled their names. On the 31st, Col. SANTACOLOMA dispatched, at the request of Gov. DIAZ, one hundred and twenty-five men, in two vessels, on a secret expedition. The destination appeared to be Agua Dulce, which river in the bay is the outlet for Santiago, the new capital of the legal Governor. Some say this force will be recruited on the route, and will then attack Gov. GUARDIA at Santiago, but I presume it is only intended as a corps of observation to watch and perhaps throw obstacles in the way of any offensive movements on the part of the Governor. Gov. DIAZ sold four splendid pieces of bronze cannon, taken from the old Spanish fort at Chagres, for $1,300, to partly defray the expenses of this expedition.

By a late arrival from Santiago, my idea is confirmed that the stories about Gov. GUARDIA having 2,000 men with which to reinstate himself at Panama are false. He had not more than 150 men at command, and it was doubtful if he could raise 500 in all the State for the purpose of attacking the Provisional Governor and Col. SANTACOLOMA in this city.

The time of Gov. GUARDIA expires on the first day of September; and as the war MOSQUERA is now making against the reactionists in the neighboring State of Cauca will probably be brought to a close by that time in his favor, I incline to the belief that the Guardia men will await the result before taking any active measures against Gov. DIAZ and his party. In the meantime, the local business of the Isthmus is almost entirely suspended, and the necessaries of life are becoming exorbitantly dear. Rice, which is half the food of the population of the State, and which is raised in abundance on the Isthmus, is retailed at 12 cents per pound. Some of the wholesale merchants in Panama have closed their shops, the trade being insufficient to pay the commercial taxes.

It is reported that Capt. NEIRA, of SANTACOLOMA's forces, who went into the interior to recruit men, was captured by a party under Señor Capt. ANTONIO [illegible], of GUARDIA's forces, near the town of Penonomé, but satisfactory evidence is received that the story is false.

A large number of the protests of Gen. HERRAN, the Constitutional Minister of New-Granada in Washington, against Gen. MOSQUERA, his father-in-law, in the shape of a heavy pamphlet, reached here by the last mail from New-York, destined for all parts of the Republic. I have not yet found time to read it, but it is said to be exceedingly well written, and bitter as gall on his distinguished relative. It is a pity that political feuds should alienate such exalted position, talent and worth as these two men possess.

Business, as I have said before, is very dull here. The excessive discounts on drafts on the United States, at least 20 per cent., does not tend to help us any. The United States Consul at Panama having refused to allow longer the "commercial tax" to be levied upon the steamship agents, has cut off very largely the income of the State, and left the employés of the Government without salaries—so we are all very poor, and expect to be poorer yet.

Capt. LANMAN, of the United States steam-frigate *Saranac*, at Panama, received orders from Flag-Officer BELL, from San Francisco, by last mail, to cruise on the west coast of Mexico as soon as the United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* should arrive from Valparaiso; but feeling that American interests might need more protection, in the unsettled state of affairs among us, than could be afforded by the small crew of the latter vessel, addressed a communication to the United States Consuls at Panama and Aspinwall, for their opinion on the matter, which I understand is favorable to his remaining. So he will take the responsibility of disobeying his instructions.

The British steamer *Anne*, which arrived at Panama from Buenaventura on the 2d instant, brings news favorable to the cause of MOSQUERA, in Cauca. He had, before he sent reinforcements, 5,000 men in the State, and has, by this time, at least, 7,000. Against these, Col. ARBOLEDA and the other Reactionist commander have not more than 4,000 men. Besides, ARBOLEDA, with nearly 4,000 of these, is completely hemmed in between Cali and Popayan, and must inevitably be taken prisoner. He lately endeavored, with a portion of his forces, to open communication with the State of Antioquia, which is also in arms against MOSQUERA, but was defeated and driven back by Col. [illegible], of [illegible] Division. Cali and Popayan, are both held by MOSQUERA, as well as all the river Dagua, to the coast, including Barbacoas and the coast towns of Buenaventura and Tumaco. Gen. GUTIERREZ cuts off the retreat of ARBOLEDA to Pasto, being between him and that province, with 1,500 men. The demand of Ecuador for $100,000, for an invasion of her soil by reactionary troops from Pasto in Cauca, of course could not be met, and Ecuador has consequently invaded Pasto, which indeed is supposed to be the end sought in making such a preposterous demand; and so MOSQUERA gets no little aid from FLORES in crushing his enemies in Cauca.

A passenger by the *Anne* says that the Centralists, or Anti-Mosquera men, of Pasto and Tuquerres, are preparing to repel the Ecuadorian invasion. By decree of July 3, Gen. ZAMARRA "calls out" 3,000 men for that purpose; but it will probably prove a fizzle on the part of ZAMARRA.

OUR ASPINWALL CORRESPONDENCE.

LATER NEWS FROM BOGOTA—THE OPERATIONS OF MOSQUERA IN THE STATE OF CAUCA—FIGHTING—INVASION OF ANTIOQUIA—EXECUTIONS BY THE REACTIONARY LEADERS—THE LIBERAL CAUSE IN THE ASCENDANT.

ASPINWALL, Sunday, Aug. 10, 1862.

The British mail steamship *Solent*, which left Cartagena on the 4th instant, arrived in this port next day. She brings dates from Bogota to 16th July. The fact that Gen. MOSQUERA, Provincial President, has marched a very large force into the State of Cauca to engage the armies of ARBOLEDA, CANAL and ERASO, is confirmed. Also, the report that his principal General, LOPEZ, had had an encounter with the forces of ARBOLEDA and CANAL, though the Reactionists claim the victory. They have even magnified it into a great defeat of LOPEZ. The facts, however, on sifting the matter, are found to be that Gen. MOSQUERA did not intend his troops should engage the enemy until his Generals should be in such force as make victory certain. He consequently ordered LOPEZ, who had taken up a position at the foot of the Cordilleras, in Cauca, with less than three thousand men, to fall back if attacked, until reinforced; but this order LOPEZ found it inconvenient to obey, as it would be dispiriting to his troops, and correspondingly elate and strengthen his adversaries. Accordingly, the combined forces of ARBOLEDA and CANAL, on the 25th June, fell upon his encampment and cut off his Fifth and Tenth battalions. But these, nothing daunted by their perilous position, cut their way through ARBOLEDA's columns, then in turn charged on his advanced guard, driving it a long distance back on his main force, leaving only twenty of their own men on the field, while ARBOLEDA had 50 killed. Both armies then resumed their positions, LOPEZ subsequently falling a little back to a stronger point. The united forces of ARBOLEDA and CANAL were over 3,500 men.

Gen. MOSQUERA has, altogether, about 8,000 men in Cauca; and against him, all told, cannot be over 5,000. He had promised to end the war in thirty days, and rumor, by way of the Pacific Coast, says he had reached Popayan, to take the command in person. He did leave Bogota for that purpose on the 2d of July, but he could not have joined the army so soon as is reported.

Gen. NIETO, from Carthagena, had entered the only other dissenting State, Antioquia, with a considerable force, and as soon as he set foot there a *pronunciamiento* at Rio Negro, in his favor, greeted him, giving him much strength. The reports from Antioquia were that there were only about 600 men embodied there for resistance to NIETO and MOSQUERA. This is the richest State in the Republic, but it being entirely inland, MOSQUERA has found it quite easy to cut off its foreign supplies, so that the people are suffering much for all manufactured goods, especially for blankets and clothing. The soldiers and officers, dressed in fancy, flaring cotton prints, the only goods obtainable for *uniforms*, very much resemble the clown of the pantomime. Speaking of NIETO, who inaugurated the revolution at Carthagena against the Constitutional Government of OSPINA, and who has done almost as much as MOSQUERA himself in consolidating the new Government, it is hinted that he is dissatisfied with the treatment he has experienced from his chief, and that he is only seeking a good opportunity to join his enemies. These reports come from the enemies of the Liberal cause, and probably have but little foundation.

The National Convention, which by decree, was to meet in Carthagena, on the 6th August, has been postponed in order that by the close of the war, Cauca and Antioquia may be enabled to have representatives in it. It is not likely it will get together before October.

As Señor JUSTO AROSEMENA, of Panama, who was sent from this State as its agent to negotiate upon the terms to be granted to the State on its acceptance of the Government of MOSQUERA, has taken his place as one of the Council at Bogota, to manage the affairs of the Government in the absence of the Provincial President, the inference was drawn that he has made a favorable arrangement for the State; but from a letter of his to the Governor of the State, just published, it appears he has agreed that Panama shall be guided by the action of the Cathagena Convention.

In Bogota, and indeed, in the whole State of Cundinamarca, perfect quiet prevails. The State Assembly was to meet in a few days to elect representatives to the Convention. Señor CAMACHO ROLDAN, formerly Governor of Panama, and one of the ablest men in the country, has been appointed its Secretary of State.

The Legislature of the State of Boyaca has elected Gen. SANTOS GUTIERREZ, as Governor of the State, and Gen. SANTOS ACOSTA, Vice-Governor. You will see that we have many saints on both sides.

In the State of Santander, in which Col. CANAL kept up so long and successful a war against MOSQUERA, everything is quiet, and there is not a man in arms against the Provisional Government. The Assembly was on the eve of meeting to select representatives to the National Convention.

We have more reports of executions of men, military and civil, in Cauca, by Gen. ARBOLEDA. It is reported by way of Carthagena that he has executed Gen. PAYAN, whom he lately took prisoner; but it is scarcely possible he can have done this. ARBOLEDA is charged with having executed more than 200 persons since he has been in command in Cauca, about a year. If taken by MOSQUERA's forces, Gen. ARBOLEDA, although a relative of MOSQUERA, will meet the same fate. MOSQUERA has been heard to swear that he will show him no mercy. Gen. ARBOLEDA is a man of great literary talent and genius—has lived in the United States and Europe, and his appearance little indicates him to be the sanguinary man he is represented to be.

A good deal of dissatisfaction is reported to prevail, and undoubtedly does prevail against Gen. MOSQUERA on the coast, growing out of his forced distribution of paper money, and his many decrees, some of which are very detrimental to trade and commerce.

On the whole, however, the cause of the "Liberal" party, headed by MOSQUERA, seems to be largely in the ascendant, and to be on the eve of establishing itself permanently as the ruling party in this Republic.

I should have mentioned that the official gazettes of Bogota are full of declarations from priests and curates in various parts of the country of acquiescence in the rule of MOSQUERA—which is a good sign for him, as they have mostly been violently opposed to him heretofore.

And I also neglected to mention the fact in the proper place, that Col. VIECO, who more than a year ago was driven out of Santa Marta by MOSQUERA's troops, and took refuge in Panama, has lately landed at Rio Hacha, in the State of Magdalena, with some arms from Curacoa and Venezuela, and is endeavoring to engage the Indians of that Province to use them against MOSQUERA's Government. It is said he brought four hundred men from Venezuela, but this is probably an exaggeration. Col. BLANCO, with a body of men, has been sent from Cartagena to watch VIECO, and an armed schooner has also been sent to Rio Hacha for the same purpose.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE CHAMPION—PROPOSITION FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE PANAMA DIFFICULTY, ETC.

ASPINWALL, Monday, Aug. 11, 1862.

The *Champion* leaves this morning, having waited for the arrival of the *Ariel*, in order to be on hand for the two runs of passengers expected from California, in case the *Ariel* might also have met with an accident.

On Friday, an agent of the Legitimate Government of the State, whose capital is at Santiago, arrived at Panama, with propositions to Provisional Governor DIAZ to settle the quarrel between the two parties. The proposition comes from Don FRANCISCO FABREGA, Gov. GUARDIA's Military Commander, and is to the effect that a State Convention of the people be called, to decide upon the course Panama will take in reference to the Government of MOSQUERA. He says he will be content with the decision of the people in council, but that he will stand to his arms if no spirit of accommodation exists on the part of Gov. DIAZ. It is understood that the proposition will be rejected. The making of it shows a consciousness of great weakness on the part of the Constitutional Government, and tends to elate and strengthen the revolutionary party.

Gov. DIAZ dispatched one hundred more men to Chitré, on the Panama Bay coast, yesterday, to reinforce CORREOSO, who went there to look after the movements of Gov. GUARDIA.

The fine new British propeller *Crusader*, of Henry's Liverpool, West India and Aspinwall Line, has nearly discharged her 2,500 packages of goods for this port, and will leave in a day or two for Kingston, Jamaica and England.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Honduras and Guatemala Quiet—The Next Presidency of Nicaragua—Costa Rica, &c.

PANAMA, Sunday, Aug. 10, 1862.

The Panama Railroad Company's new steamship *Salvador* arrived at Panama, on the 5th, from her first voyage. She brings the usual cargo of cochineal, coffee, sugar, hides, &c., and a few passengers. Her dates from Guatemala are to the 27th of July—Salvador to the 28th—Nicaragua to the 29th, and Costa Rica to the 2d of August. The news is meagre and uninteresting.

HONDURAS AND GUATEMALA.

Honduras was quiet under the Vice-Presidency of CASTELLANOS. Like all the Central American States, Honduras was suffering from lack of bread and rice and other agricultural products of prime necessity for the poor.

Guatemala was also quiet. Mr. CROSBY, the United States Minister, gave a good dinner and elegant ball to his countrymen and the chief officers of the Government, and principal citizens, on the 4th of July.

SALVADOR.

President BARRIOS continued his visits to the principal towns and agricultural districts of Salvador, and was everywhere received with *fêtes* of jollifications. At San Miguel the merchants gave him a ball, "which cost more than $1,500, and was attended by all the ladies of the city, dressed in blue and white." On the 20th July, a *fête* was given to him at a country house. "The dancing commenced at 12 o'clock at noon, and lasted till 9½ in the evening."

The difficulties about the priests agreeing to obey the laws of the Government had not yet been arranged.

NICARAGUA.

There was a good deal of talk about the next Presidency, but the general opinion was that Gen. MARTINEZ would succeed himself, without revolution.

Stories were in circulation that American filibusters were about to invade anew Nicaragua, led by Gen. HENNINGSEN. Perhaps there will be a chance of this, after HENNINGSEN has played his part with JEFF. DAVIS.

Capt. EDWARD J. FULLER, who once commanded Liverpool and London packet ships out of New-York, had gotten his new gold machinery to Chontales, and great results were expected. In the District of Chontales, so great was the scarcity of food that one-quarter of the inhabitants had gone to Granada and the Island of Ometepe. Even plantains sold six for a real.

COSTA RICA.

Congress had adjourned, and the country was getting along quietly.

Miss MARY J. CHRISTIE, a beautiful and finely educated young lady of New-York, who went to Costa Rica in August last, has married Señor JUAN SERRANO, a lawyer of San José.

An Italian Opera Company was in full blast at San José.

The new Peruvian Minister to Costa Rica, had introduced himself favorably to the fashionable society of San José, by giving a ball at which 700 persons "assisted," and costing $8,000.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Loss of the British Steamship Lima—Meeting of the Peruvian Congress—The New Cabinet of Chili—The Argentine Republic, &c.

PANAMA, Sunday, Aug. 10, 1862.

The British mail steamship *Valparaiso* arrived at Panama from South American ports on the 5th. She brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to July 20, and from Callao and Lima to July 28. The British steamship *Anne* brings dates from Guayaquil, Ecuador, to July 21.

ECUADOR.

There is but little news from this State. Ecuador is one of the countries where newspapers do not seem to thrive—probably for the reason that the people don't care much for dry Government decrees, about the only things that editors in those latitudes find it generally safe to publish. The country seems to be quiet, politically as well as commercially. Business is exceedingly dull in Guayaquil, money scarce, and no demand for exchange.

PERU.

The principal news was the loss of the British Steamship Company's magnificent vessel, the *Lima*, which occurred on the 11th July. The Lima *Comercio* gives the following particulars of this accident:

"While running at common speed the vessel struck upon a reef of the Lagarto Island, situated some fifty-five miles southward of Cobija.

The forward part of the vessel becoming immediately filled with water, that overflowed the machinery, and it being evidently impossible to save her, the boats were got out and manned, the female passengers and children being placed in the first boat, while the male passengers went into the second. A little inlet of the island, about a mile to the northward, offering a shelter, they were all landed there in perfect safety. Having thus saved the passengers, attention was next had to the mail, the treasure, the passengers' luggage, and what articles of cargo could be removed, all being safely landed at the same little island harbor. When about 5 o'clock in the afternoon it became obvious that the vessel was going down, the Captain, first officer, and those of the crew that had remained on board, abandoned her.

Boats were sent to Cobija in quest of succor, and on the 15th, four days after the disaster, the American ship *Moonlight*, that had been chartered in Cobija for this purpose, reached the scene of the wreck. The persons and stores on the little island having been now embarked in this vessel, the [illegible] took her in tow, and they reached Cobija in safety on the 16th.

The steamer *San Carlos* was appointed to conduct the passengers and mails of the *Lima* to their destination, and was to leave Cobija on the 19th."

The *Lima* was insured. She had been running for ten years on this coast, between Panama and Valparaiso, and last year was sent to England, where she was put in excellent repair, and her machinery, &c., improved. At the time of her loss, she was commanded by Capt. WYLD, who, on making the island, retired to sleep, giving the course to the first officer, who, it is said, took the responsibility of deviating from it, and thus lost the vessel.

The Peruvian Congress was duly installed on the 28th of July. Don MIGUEL DEL CARPIO was elected President of the Senate, and Don JOSÉ MARIA PEREZ President of the Deputies. President CASTILLA sent in a lengthy message, in which there is nothing particularly noticeable, except the strong language against European intervention in America.

The Penitentiary in Lima, to hold 350 convicts, has just been completed after seven years' labor, at an expense of over a million of dollars.

The Government continued to borrow small sums of money from the merchants for its present expenses, in anticipation of the eight million loan, soon expected from Europe.

Business in guano, from the number of vessels at the Chincha Islands, seems to be increasing. The merchants, however, in Callao and Lima, complain of dull times. Exchange on London, 40 to 41 pence per dollar, Bolivian silver.

There is no news from Bolivia.

CHILI.

The new Cabinet has been duly installed, with Don MANUEL A. TOCORNAL, Secretary of State; Don MIGUEL M. GUEMES, Secretary of Justice, Worship and Public Instruction; Don MARCOS MATURANA, Secretary of War and Navy; Don JOSÉ V. LASTARRIA, Secretary of the Treasury. These appointments give general satisfaction.

Congress was deliberating on measures to facilitate the interests of the country in trade, agriculture, mining and commerce. Coronel, the great coal port, was to be made a first-class port, the export trade of that place, in coal, copper bars, brick, &c., last year, amounting to $1,039 16, while the imports reached $572,888. A Custom-house is also recommended at Melipulli, in the new province of Llanquihue.

The Senate rejected the project for a National Bank.

The papers of Valparaiso, as well as the Secretary of the Treasury, complain of the great smuggling operations carried on by the British mail steamers, on the coast; they taking advantage of the liberal privileges given them by the Government, to cheat it out of its legal dues. Great complaint is also made of the overbearing conduct and lack of accommodation as well as looseness on their part in the fulfillment of their contracts with the Government. One little British steamer gets $40,000 per year subsidy for only twelve trips a year between ports only 240 miles apart. There is a great trade on this coast, which persons or companies owning American steamers might avail themselves of profitably.

The Secretary of the Treasury reports the whole income of the Government in 1861, at $5,958,921 19, being $1,517,334 43 less than in 1860. The imports in 1861 were $16,076,628. The exports, $20,250,628.

The domestic 3 per cent. debt of Chili is $2,342,225. The British debt about $12,000,000, of which $7,000,000 was contracted in 1858 for the completion of the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad.

Business the past fortnight has been dull. Imported goods, especially dry goods, dull of sale. The low price of copper has caused the stoppage of exports of poor mineral, and coals for former are consequently dull. Money is plenty enough, on good security, at 8 per cent. Best flour $4 10 per quintal, six months. Barley low and dull. Rice 6 to 11 cents. Lumber plenty and dull. Copper Bars, $17 37½, cash. Freights for England and Hamburg, £4 to £4 5. Exchange on London, 60 and 90 days, 45 to 45¼ pence per dollar.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Advices from Buenos Ayres are to 20th May and from Rosario to 2d June. The General Congress, called by President MITRE, was in session. The Government had approved of the arrangement made with Gen. PENALOZA, at San Luis, the only chief in arms against it. Good progress is made in the building of railroads. The city of Buenos Ayres is to have abundance of good water introduced into it.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

No Probability of Saving the Golden Gate's Treasure—British Columbia and Oregon, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Aug. 18.

Arrived ship *Thacker*, MAGOWN, from Cork.

Sailed, ship *George Lee*, for Hong Kong, carrying wheat and other California products, and $170,000 in treasure.

Trade is dull. Butter, 27c. Tobacco firm. Candles slack.

JAMES DONOHUE, one of the wealthiest pioneers of California, died on Saturday, aged 32 years. He was noted for the munificence of his charities.

It is believed by the saved passengers of the *Golden Gate* that the treasure that was on board of her is buried deeply in the sand, and that there is scarcely a possibility of saving any of it.

Capt. HUDSON chartered a schooner at Manzanilla, and has made several trips to the wreck.

The news from British Columbia is to the 13th inst. The reports from Cariboo are rather favorable. More gold has been received from that district this year than for the corresponding period of last year. A scarcity in provisions is said to exist.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Aug. 19.

Arrived, steamer *Pacific*, bringing $100,000 in treasure and $64,000 from Oregon.

Sailed, ship *Mary L. Sutton*, for New-York, with a cargo of 1,400 bales of wool, 20,000 hides, and a variety of domestic products; ship *Flying Cloud*, for Hong Kong, with wheat and flour, and $146,000 in treasure.

A fire broke out in the St. George's Hotel, Sacramento, on the 17th inst., damaging the building considerably, and also some dry goods in the first story. Loss, $20,000.

A water-spout burst in the sparsely-settled portion of Los Angeles County, on the 18th inst., fifty miles from the ocean, filling the long ravine with water 14 feet deep. A man and woman riding in a carriage were caught in the flood, and the woman and horses drowned. The man floated more than a mile to a place of safety.

THE MILITARY EXCITEMENT.

ARRIVAL OF REGIMENTS EN ROUTE FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.

SIXTEENTH MAINE REGIMENT.

The Sixteenth Maine Regiment, numbering 1,040 rank and file, arrived in this City yesterday afternoon on the steamer *Bay State* from Fall River. The organization of this regiment was commenced nearly three months since, and is the first regiment that has left that State since the last call for volunteers. It is composed principally of farmers and lumbermen, who present a hardy appearance. The Colonel of the regiment, A. W. WILD, belonged to the Staff of Gov. WASHBURN, and the Lieutenant-Colonel and Major have seen service as Captains in the Second Regiment of that State. The regiment was landed at Jersey City, whence they took the cars for Baltimore, and have ere this arrived in Washington. The following are the principal officers:

Colonel, A. W. WILD.

Lieut.-Colonel, C. W. Tilden; Major, A. B. Farnum; Adjutant, A. R. Small; Surgeon, Chas. Alexander; Assistant Surgeon, J. Bagster; Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Bullen; Quartermaster, Tucker. Co. A, Capt. I. Williams; Co. B, Capt. Charles H. Hutchins; Co. C, Capt. Daniel Marston; Co. D, Capt. Rand; Co. E, Capt. A. D. Leavitt; Co. F, Capt. Belcher; Co. G, Capt. Thos. Waitworth; Co. H, Capt. J. Ayar; Co. I, Capt. W. H. Waldron; Co. K, Capt. Whitehouse.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

This regiment, which was recruited in Albany, arrived here in a steamboat from that city yesterday afternoon, on its way to Washington. They were landed at Jersey City and took the New-Jersey railroad last evening for Philadelphia. The following are the line officers, the Lieutenant-Colonel not being yet appointed:

Colonel—Lewis O. Morris.

Major, Edward A. Springsteed; Adjutant, Frederick F. Tremain; Quartermaster Sergeant, Wm. Stevens.

Line Officers.—Captains—Murphy, Jones, Morris, McCulloch, Moore, Bell, Shandon, Pruyn, Maguire, [illegible].

First Lieutenants—Sickles, Kennedy, Rogers, Sturr, Lockrow, Wright, O'Hare, McEwen, Duchame, Barclay.

Second Lieutenants—Read, Orr, Ball, Coulson, Mount, Mullins, Ball, Hobbs, Pettit, Crane.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

This regiment, which left Rochester on Tuesday evening, arrived here late last night, and took up their quarters at the Park Barracks, where they will receive their arms to-day, and depart for Washington this evening. The regiment was recruited principally in Rochester. The following are the Field and Staff officers, with the exception of the Lieutenant-Colonel, who has not yet been selected:

O. H. PALMER, Colonel.

Geo. B. Force, Major; John T. Chumasero, Adjutant; Joseph S. Harris, Quartermaster; J. F. Whitbeck, Surgeon; Dr. Arner, First Assistant Surgeon; W. S. Ely, Second Assistant Surgeon; James Nichols, Chaplain; Charles B. Ayres, Sergeant-Major; Theron E. Parsons, Quartermaster Sergeant; A. T. Wells, Commissary Sergeant; W. Y. Andrews, Hospital Steward.

The above regiments are but the vanguard of the new army of volunteers which will continue to flow through this City for the next three weeks. Five more regiments from Maine are expected here within a week, commencing with the Seventeenth, which is due to-day.

Connecticut has four new regiments ready, the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth, which will start for the seat of war during the coming week, and four more which will be ready the week after. Banners for all these regiments have been ordered, but the recruiting has been so rapid that there has not been time to manufacture them, and they will have to be sent to the regiments after they have taken the field.

Massachusetts, which has already sent forward one regiment under the new call, has a dozen more nearly ready to take the field, who will soon make their appearance in our midst; and as for New-York, almost every county has its regiment under way, and most of them are already nearly full. For the next month the streets of our City will bristle anew with bayonets scarcely less numerous than of a year ago. It is gratifying to be able to state, however, that there will be none of those tedious parades and long-winded speeches which characterized the reception of regiments last year. The time for talk has passed, and the only greeting appropriate for the soldiers who now pass through this City on their way to the war is a "Godspeed" from all our citizens, and that they are sure to get.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

PROGRESS OF ENLISTMENTS.

There was no diminution of the lately aroused enthusiasm for volunteering to be noticed yesterday. Recruits for regiments in the field came in rapidly, and a very large number joined the new organizations being raised in the City and neighborhood. There was an immense influx of business to the United States mustering office, and the officials there had hard work to inspect and swear in all the applicants brought to them for that purpose. All the camps where the new regiments are stationed were in a marvelously lively condition. Squads of men desirous of being enrolled arrived every hour, and the Adjutants and Doctors there were kept busy until nearly dark.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

A great amount of requisitions for clothing and equipments were yesterday, as they have been every day, filled by the indefatigable officials of the Quartermaster's Department. The increased facilities for meeting these requisitions, supplied by the opening of the auxiliary office on Canal and Lispenard streets, have lightened the burdens of Gen. ARTHUR and his immediate aids; but the amount of actual work done is more overwhelming than ever.

UNITED STATES QUARTERMASTER.

The United States Quartermasters have a tremendously laborious time of it—quite as much so as their *confrères* in the "State" Department. The superintendence of the Park Barracks is now in their hands, and adds materially to their range of duties. They sent off yesterday about 300 recruits for regiments now in the field.

WANT TO BE DRAFTED—EXAMPLES WORTHY OF IMITATION.

The following communications were yesterday received at Police Headquarters by Mr. Superintendent KENNEDY. The spirit evinced in these letters is worthy of emulation:

To John A. Kennedy, Esq., Chief of Police, New-York:

SIR: My father having refused me his permission to volunteer, and being anxious to serve my country in its present need, *I wish to be drafted if possible*. I have paid military dues in New-York City for two years past; have passed an examination by an army surgeon and ought not to be left out. Not knowing whom to address, I have taken the liberty to trouble you. I would feel honored in receiving any communication from you which your duties will allow.

Respectfully, &c.,

The other communication is as follows:

John A. Kennedy, Esq., Provost-Marshal, &c.:

DEAR SIR: You will have the kindness to have my name enrolled, as I have got no exemption from the coming draft, and oblige, yours respectfully,

MICHAEL BROSLY,
Corner of Forty-sixth-street and First-avenue.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO AID THE FAMILIES OF THE METROPOLITAN GUARD.

The patriotic sentiment of the people of the Twenty-eighth Precinct has commenced to develop itself in a most satisfactory manner. Late yesterday, subscriptions were opened in aid of the families of the two Metropolitan Regiments now being raised. The following gentlemen promptly subscribed and paid down the following sums in aid of said object:

Wm. H. Muller & Co	$100
R. P. Gilley & Son	50
E. C. Lamson	20
J. H. Holcomb	25

It is the intention of Capt. DIXON to publish in full a list of all subscriptions at an early day next week.

MILITARY AFFAIRS IN BROOKLYN.

The city was all alive yesterday. Recruiting officers were seen everywhere, some with one, two, and even with six or eight men, on the way to the different head-quarters. The recruiting tents in the City Hall Park increased to nine, and the drums in front of each kept up the music from morning till night. Tents have also been pitched in Washington Park, the City Park, at the Navy-yard, and at other eligible points. The whole city, in fact, begins to wear a military aspect. The people are aroused, the wealthy men are coming forward with their contributions, and the consequence is that men of the right stamp are enlisting in squads.

The scene about the headquarters of the Empire Brigade and the Senatorial Regiment was animating. Recruits came flocking in so fast that it was with difficulty that they could all be attended to. Sixty-nine men were sworn in for the First Regiment, Col. JOURDAN, and seventy-eight were passed by the Surgeon of Col. CORN's Regiment from the day previous. The four regiments of the Empire Brigade now average 500 men each, and it is confidently anticipated that the First Regiment will be filled within a week. At the present rate of recruiting, it will be more than filled within that time.

Col. CORN, of the Senatorial Regiment, has been laboring under a number of disadvantages, which, up to this week, has greatly retarded his progress. He has as yet no permanent quarters for his men. Some are kept at the City Armory, some at the Arsenal, and others at headquarters, corner of Court and Joralemon streets. An order has been made for a sufficient number of tents, which it is expected will be received on Friday or Saturday, when a camp will be promptly formed on Fort Green, the site occupied by the Fourteenth Regiment eighteen months ago.

Mayor KALBFLEISCH has, on his own responsibility ordered 168 A tents and 14 wall tents for the officers and men of the First Regiment of the Empire Brigade. They are to be furnished on Friday, when a camp will be formed on the parade ground at East New-York. The barracks are becoming too crowded, and it is therefore necessary to provide other quarters. The regiment is ordered to parade on Friday, as will be seen by the following order:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE, Aug. 20, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.—All commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of this regiment, are hereby ordered to assemble at the barracks, at East New-York, for the purpose of attending a regimental parade on the afternoon of Friday, the 22d inst. Every member of the regiment must be present unless previously excused.

By order JAS. JORDAN, Colonel Commanding.
J. HANLEY, Adjutant.

The Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn yesterday cashed 175 checks for bounties to recruits, and the day previous 95, amounting to a total of $7,600.

The friends of Lieut. UNDERHILL, of the First Fire Zouaves, who was captured at the battle of Bull Run, will be gratified to learn that he has been exchanged, after 13 months' imprisonment, and is expected to be in Brooklyn on Friday of this week.

Gen. DURYEA has received a letter from JULIUS A[illegible], Purser of the United States transport *Baltic*, a citizen of Brooklyn, inclosing $50 as a contribution to the Enlistment Fund, which has been handed over to Mayor KALBFLEISCH.

WAR MEETING IN ITHACA.

ITHACA, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

A great war meeting is being held here to-day. All business is suspended.

THE GUERRILLAS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

The rumored capture of Gen. NELSON by the rebels near Gallatin, on Monday, is utterly false. A tolerably well-authenticated report says that Col. GARRARD, with six or seven hundred men, attacked SCOTT's Louisiana Cavalry yesterday, at Laurel Bridge, near Linden. After quite a severe fight he defeated them, splitting the rebel regiments in two parts, which skedaddled in different directions. There are no particulars of the losses on either side.

The steamers *Sky Lark* and *Sallie* were burned by guerrillas the night of the 18th, at the mouth of Duck Creek, 30 miles above Fort Henry. The *Sky Lark* was heavily laden with Government stores. She got aground, and an officer unloaded a portion of her stores, when he was attacked by thirty guerrillas. The crew being unarmed were compelled to surrender. The guerrillas, after removing the furniture and silverware, set fire to both the boats. The crews were released on parole.

The steamer *J. H. Dickey* reports all quiet.

There was a slight skirmish on the 10th, thirteen miles from Memphis, with a part of JEFF. THOMPSON's Cavalry. The rebels were routed, having one killed and two wounded.

A dispatch from Smithland, dated 19th, says that a rebel force, six hundred strong, have taken Clarksville, and are advancing on Fort Henry.

A dispatch from Fort Donelson confirms the capture of Clarksville, and says the rebels are moving on that work. There are only 150 efficient men there. Reinforcements have been asked for.

The Grenada *Appeal* of the 17th publishes "Stonewall" JACKSON's official report of the battle of Cedar Mountain. He claims a brilliant victory.

(Advertisement.)
HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)
ARCHER & PANCOAST,
Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, New-York,
Manufacturers of gas fixtures,
Are also extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of
COAL OIL FIXTURES,
Of every description, comprising Chandeliers, Pendants, Dining and Reading-room Lamps, Kitchen Lamps, &c., &c., all of which are offered at very low rates. Orders invited.

(Advertisement.)
MONITORS—THIRD COMPANY.
SPECIAL BOUNTY.
A special bounty of $10 each will be paid by two exempts to the first twenty men who shall bring this advertisement and enlist in this very desirable company of volunteers, where their companions will be proper associates.
Apply to L. A. ROSSEAU, at Headquarters, No. [illegible] Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 20—*In steamship Glasgow, from Liverpool*—Miss A. Richardson, Miss S. Blackburn, Mr. Grierson and wife, Miss Nelson, W. Lacey, Mr. Graham, Mr. Booth, W. F. Gardner, Richard Gardner, W. Hulme, W. T. Fisher, E. Robertson, J. Martin and wife, T. Tounsen, M. L. Schlesinger, W. Turcott, Mr. Defrere, Mr. Sigesmore, J. Bradford, Wm. Paulin, Antonia Danon and wife, A. [illegible], H. Capille, G. W. Cowan, wife and 3 children, Mrs. [illegible] and 3 children, Mr. Venall, Mr. Hall, son and daughter, Mr. Roberts, wife and daughter, Miss Lockwood and [illegible], Revs. G. Rigby and M. Henry, G. A. Gardner, H. Saunders, H. Anderson, and 238 in the steerage.

In steamship Champion, from Aspinwall—A. [illegible], M. Tillman, J. Henriques, S. Stanford and lady, F. A. Marino, V. Casola and 2 children, M. Gomez, S. F. Richards, M. Borden and family, D. Castellano, R. Vinera, M. Romero, Dr. J. B. Leavitt.

In brig Mountain Eagle, from Bermuda—Mr. [illegible], Mr. [illegible].

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 16	Sun sets	6 51	Moon rises	[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	4 45	Gov. Island	5 29	Hell Gate	[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20.

Cleared.

Ships North America, Collier, London, Dunham & Colby; Senator, Walsh, Liverpool, Track & Dearborn.

Bark Rob Roy, Hansen, Glasgow, H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brigs Mary Hatfield, (Br.,) Marsh, Halifax, N. S., H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Jessie, (Br.,) [illegible], St. John's N. F., ——; Robert Reed, (Br.,) Wellingale, Savanna la Mar, Brett, Son & Co.; Comfort, (Br.,) Roland, St. Kitts, J. W. Hubbard & Co.; Ocean Belle, Patterson, Port Maria.

Schooners W. Hunter, Baker, New-Orleans, D. C. Murray; R. H. Moulton, (Br.,) Lewis, Maracaibo, Thomas Middleton; Antelope, Street, Pointe-a-Petre, Brett, Son & Co.; Ralph Post, Rowley, New-Orleans, Brett, Son & Co.

Sloop Warren, Stokes, New-Haven, S. D. Stannard.

Arrived.

Steamship Glasgow, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool Aug. 6, and Queenstown 7th, at 3:30 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. 8th inst., off Point Lynas, passed steamship City of New-York, bound in; 9th, off Tuskar, passed Br. ships Ella and Pilgrim, and Am. ship Wm. Cumming, for Liverpool; [illegible] passed steamship Persia, for Liverpool; [illegible] passed Br. ship E. A. Sollace; [illegible] passed Hamb. steamship Saxonia, bound for Hamburg. Arrived off the Battery at 2 A. M.

Steamship Champion, Wilson, Aspinwall Aug 11, with specie and passengers to D. B. Allen. Aug. 14, lat. [illegible], lon. 73 45, passed brig J. W. Spencer, bound N.

Steamship Atlantic, D. S. Babcock, Fortress Monroe Aug. 19, with sick and wounded (616) soldiers.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Yorktown, [illegible], London and Portsmouth July 5, with mdse. and 39 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Fides, (Mecklg.,) Overlander, Liverpool 55 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Pamelia, Brightman, Newport 2 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark [illegible] Merrifield, (Br., of London,) Dye, Algoa Bay, C. G. H., June 12, with wool and old brass to Napier, [illegible] & [illegible].

Brig Ann Lovitt, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) De Wolf, Port Maria, Jam., 21 ds., with logwood, &c., to master. Had light airs and calms the entire passage.

Brig Annandale, (of Camden,) Tilden, Matanzas Aug. 1, with sugar to Metcalf & Duncan. Has anchored in the Lower Bay.

Brig [illegible], (Port.,) Cunha, Lisbon 55 ds., via [illegible] 8 ds., with salt and wine to [illegible]; put into Beaufort, N. C., for orders.

Brig Hancock, (of Boston,) Gibbs, Trinidad, Cuba, [illegible] ds., with sugar to Thompson & Hunter. Aug. 4, 30 miles S. W. from Havana, spoke U. S. steamship [illegible], all well.

Brig Mountain Eagle, Fray, Bermuda 14 ds., in ballast to Smith, Jones & Co. Had head winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. W. R. Furgeson, Miller, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. J. R. Bleecker, Edward, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Grecian, Haggerty, Machias 6 ds., with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. Cordelia, (3-masted,) Horn, Dublin July 17, in ballast to Thomas Dunham.

Schr. [illegible], Crosby, Eastport 6 ds., with laths and fish to Sturges & Co.

Schr. E. G. Buxton, Titcomb, Saco 4 ds., with [illegible] to master.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Barber, Westerly, in ballast.

Schr. Elmira Rogers, Whitman, East Greenwich.

Schr. M. H. Reed, Kelley, New-Bedford, with oil.

Schr. Kenneth, Brown, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Philanthropist, Allen, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Henrietta, Bowman, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Seamark, Boland, Boston 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Julia, Hallett, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Arion, Chase, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence.

BELOW—A Swedish ship from Havana, and 1 bark.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

Spoken, &c.

Charles Hill—ship, Small, from Calcutta March 26 for Boston, June 8, off Cape of Good Hope.

Sarah Park—bark, [illegible], S. S. W. was seen, July [illegible], lat. 3 10 N., lon. 29 10 W.

Foreign Ports.

Arr. at Callao July 13, ships Mary E. Balch, San Francisco; Wilbur Fisk, San Francisco; 14th, Edward Hyman, Genoa; 17th, Elvira, Valparaiso; 18th, Otseontho, Chincha Islands; 19th, Benjamin Bangs, London; Washington, Liverpool; Belle Creole, London; 20th, J. P. [illegible], Boston; Susan Howland, Chinchas; Oscar, Chinchas; 24th, Rose Standish, put back, on account of leakage, from lat. 2 23 S., lon. 80 15 W.; 26th, Young America, Chinchas. Sld. July 14, ships John Bryant, London; 19th, Mary Robinson, Chinchas; 21st, Benj. Bangs, Sierra Nevada, and Belle Creole, Chinchas; 22d, Washington, Chinchas; Otseontho, London; Oscar, [illegible]; 26th, Susan Howland, France; Valencia, Chinchas; 26th, Edward Hyman, and Bethiah Thayer, Chinchas.

Arr. at Aspinwall Aug. 1, brig Ella, Baltimore; 2d, [illegible] Costa Rica, New-York; 3d, bark P. Pendleton, New-York; 5th, brig E. Drummond, New-York. Cld. July 31, bark Zenas Coffin, Trinidad de Cuba; Aug. 8, bark Magdalena, New-York; 9th, brig Costa Rica, New-York; 10th, brig Ella, San Andreas.

Arr. at Valparaiso July 1, ship Elvira, California; 3d, bark G. Henry, Baltimore; 12th, ship Sunshine, California; 18th, barks Nightingale, and Gorilla, New-York; 13th, ship Wm. Sprague. Sld. June 28, ship J. [illegible], Cobija; July 6, Moonlight, Cobija; 10th, ship Elvira, Callao; 16th, bark Amazonian, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH & BROTHER,
BREWERS OF
EAST INDIA PALE,
BURTON,
AND
PALE AND AMBER
STOCK ALES.
BREWERY,
18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,
NEW-YORK.

TO YOUNG MEN.—WANTED, LANDSMEN, seamen, ordinary seamen, coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks and stewards, for whaling, navy and merchant ships; short and long voyages; also clothing furnished. Apply at No. 47 West-st., corner of Albany-st. [illegible] HENRY JAMES [illegible]